

Information

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FREE/ GRATIS

PROJECTS MERGED, WORKERS URGED: 'SHAPE UP'

Employees of Newark's merging Model Cities and Planned Variations programs have been assured that most operations can continue for another year.

But the workers in the federally aided programs have also been warned to "shape up or be shipped out."

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and David S. Dennison, director of the dual operation, recently told more than 400 employees they must improve their efficiency to make maximum use of dwindling federal aid.

They outlined plans for the coming year at the first staff meeting for the Community Development Administration (CDA), which has been running Model Cities for five years, and the Mayor's Policy and Review

Office (MPRO), which handles Planned Variations funds.

With the mayor's approval, Dennison has drawn plans to combine the two agencies and reshuffle various personnel and offices.

Most existing programs can continue until June, 1974, although some will be curtailed, Dennison said. But all are scheduled to end a year from now. In the meanwhile efforts will be made to transfer some of their services to existing city agencies.

The mayor told the employees "the administration of the structure over the years has not been as good as it ought to be," and costs have to be reduced. This may eliminate some jobs, he said, but "our function is to

provide services, not jobs."

Noting the uncertainty of the future of most federal projects, Gibson said "our basic departments have to be strengthened" to meet citizen needs.

The probable fate of specific projects was not disclosed. CDA/MPRO, which has extended Model Cities to all neighborhoods, operates some 30 programs in education, housing, health, social services, public safety, day care, recreation, physical improvements, narcotics, training and planning.

Dennison said he expects to have two deputy directors: Mrs. Mildred Barry for planning and review

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A CHILD IS SAVED



Fireman Myles McDonald of Truck 5 runs from burning building at 239 Littleton Ave. with unconscious child, Michael Felder, 5, who had been overcome by smoke. McDonald then passes the boy to his anguished father, Wash Felder. The child recovered during three-day stay in Martland Hospital.

El bombero Miles McDonald de la máquina número 5 huye del edificio ardiendo, localizado en el 239 de la Ave. Littleton, cargando en brazos al menor de 5 años Michael Felder, quien fuera atacado por el fuego. McDonald entrega el niño a su angustiado padre, Wash Felder. El niño se recuperó

PHOTOS BY FIREMAN JOSEPH MARINO



MORE MINORITY JOBS SOUGHT AT CITY HALL

Top city officials, dissatisfied with the slow gains of recent years, have ordered a step-up in recruitment of blacks and Puerto Ricans for jobs in Newark government.

The new drive for a faster change in City Hall's complexion and accent was sparked by a recent survey showing only a scant increase in the city's minority employment in the last two years.

The Newark Human Rights Commission checked all city departments in 1971 and again this year to find out how many black and Spanish-speaking workers they had. The basic findings:

— The percentage of blacks

on the city payroll rose only from 25.5 per cent to 30.5 per cent during the two years.

— The percentage of Hispanic workers edged upward only from 2.1 to 2.9 per cent.

— Only 12 per cent of the black employees and 5 per cent of the Spanish-speaking workers hold supervisory jobs.

— Many black and Puerto Rican workers are concentrated in federally funded programs like Model Cities, and are not in permanent jobs.

— There was no change in ethnic composition of some agencies, and a few even showed decreases in the percentage of minority workers.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson

says the figures show there is a "continuous problem, mostly related to Civil Service requirements." He calls the tiny figure for Spanish-speaking workers "really bad," but says Civil Service prevents rapid change.

Gibson, the city's first black mayor, feels there is a "reluctance to get involved in the whole process" of Civil Service exams among minority groups.

The mayor asserts the city will "have to make a conscious effort" to change the pattern. He says top officials have ordered increased hiring of blacks and Spanish-speaking

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Poco Empleo de Hispanos

Por RAUL DAVILA

El liderato hispano de la ciudad de Newark al igual que muchos oficiales municipales, se ha mostrado insatisfechos por el poco progreso en la distribución étnica de empleos en el gobierno municipal.

El contenido del estudio fué dado a la luz por la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark el día 8 de Abril de 1973, y al compararse con el estudio llevado a cabo en Junio de 1971, cuando recién comenzaba la nueva administración, el progreso de emplear hispanos ha sido prácticamente nulo. En dos años el porcentaje ha aumentado de 2.1 por ciento a 2.9 por ciento; tan solo .8 por ciento.

Solamente un 5 por ciento de hispanos y un 12 por ciento de la

empleomanía de la raza de color ha sido contratada en capacidades administrativas y supervisoras. Por otro lado, el empleo de mujeres está muy por lo bajo también.

El estudio revela además que muchos de los empleados Puertorriqueños y negros están concentrados en programas subsidiados federalmente, tales como los programas de Ciudades Modelos, o el Programa de Empleo Público, que no ofrecen empleos permanentes. Es de notar también, que algunas

agencias muestran muy poco cambio en la composición étnica de sus empleados y otras un decenso en el número de empleos de minorías. Esta situación se verá ahora agravada cuando el corte de fondos federales se haga efectivo en Junio y los cientos de personas empleadas por P.E.P. se vean en la calle — y sin trabajo.

De acuerdo a Daniel Blue, Director de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark, "Para tratar con éxito el problema de empleo en el sector

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ANTI-CRIME IMPACT IS NOT HIGH YET

By C. ALAN SIMMS

In a town where residents in public housing units are mobilizing for man-to-man war against the pusher... Where the crime rate is the highest reported in the nation for cities over 250,000... Where the police admit they can't adequately cover the city...

A good question left unanswered in the minds of many Newarkers is: What ever happened to the \$20 million for the High Impact Anti-Crime Program?

The news conscious Newarker

will know that the agency was begun in February 1972, with an initial grant of \$625,000 to effect a reduction in the city's crime rate by 20 per cent over five years.

Also that Earl Phillips, former Essex County Urban League head, was chosen as director of the Impact program, but later was forced to resign because of federal pressure. And that his successor, Harold Damon, assistant director of the State Law Enforcement Planning Agency (SLEPA), was borrowed from that agency until a

permanent replacement could be found.

However, today — one year and three months after the program's inception — there are no visible signs of crime reduction in the city, and many Newarkers are understandably asking: "Why?"

Part of the reason lies in the time taken for state and federal approval of the Newark plan. Newark was the last of the seven Impact cities to have its plan approved, and that did not



Tenants listen to and help solve each other's problems at Tuesday night meetings of Newark Tenants Organization at 101 Washington St. You can read about it on Page 15.

PHOTO BY JETTY ZEEK

Estos vecinos escuchan y tratan de resolver los problemas de unos y otros durante la reunión de los Martes de la Organización de Inquilinos del 101 de Washington St. Lea la historia en la página 15.

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TALKING WITH TOMA NO PEACE FOR PUSHERS

Detective David Toma has won international fame with his exploits during 12 years in the Newark Police Department's Investigation Division, which handles vice, narcotics and gambling cases. A film about his work "Toma," was shown recently on ABC television, and a TV series based on his experiences is scheduled to begin this fall. This is the first of a series of interviews with Toma, who is now assigned to the Newark Public Information Office. The series will be titled "Toma."

QUESTION: Are the police doing anything about the drug traffic in Newark?

ANSWER: The Newark police have the highest arrest record, both in quantity per capita and quality, throughout the nation. It annoys me that people don't know what we're doing. We've made some tremendous arrests and raids, and nobody knows, because Newark has gotten no publicity.

Q: What are some of the specific things the police have done?

A: According to the annual report of Capt. Robert Morris, who's in charge of the narcotics squad, there were 1,103 arrests last year. And the squad confiscated 461,324 decks of heroin and 272,490 decks of cocaine, with a total street value of \$5 million. And all this was done by 36 men. There were also 1,120 drug arrests by the 1,500 policemen in other commands.

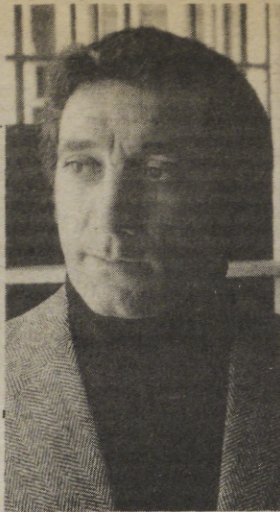
Q: Aren't a lot of these arrests only of users, and not pushers?

A: We've learned to use the users to get to the dealers. We've gotten many big dealers, but most of these arrests are never printed. The users are certainly sick people, but many times they are utilized and the big pushers are gotten.

Q: Is the drug traffic getting better or worse?

A: The trade is worse. But this is a transient city, right next to New York. You'll never stop the flow of drugs into this country, because there are always big people out to corrupt other people.

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DET. DAVID TOMA

Sees Police Gains in Drug War

CLOSEUP ON CABLE

By TOM SKINNER

People in high places have been talking about the growth potential of cable television. It's a top priority item in places like the White House, the Federal Communications Commission, scholarly think tanks and corporate boardrooms. The general public, however, still doesn't know what's happening. And the reason for this seems obvious.

Although it is the consensus among experts that cable TV may become a powerful instrument of influence in the social and political sense, the course of its development is largely in the hands of special interests. It is therefore a matter of grave concern that the same old wheeler-dealers who have done such a poor job of employing traditional media for purposes of social betterment and public enlightenment are still in control.

Under these circumstances, the public has a right to raise some serious questions about the growth of CATV. Such questions as these:

How far can cable TV advance in the next decade or so?

Who will control it?

Will the cable systems serve the people or will people serve the systems??

Apparently the greatest handicap to broad public participation has been the complexity of the issues related to cable. As matters now stand, this may be true of the cable situation in Newark.

Several months ago, it looked like the city was ready to grant a franchise to Teleprompter Corp., the largest cable operator in the country. However, the proposed franchise still has to be approved by the City Council.

In April, the topic "CATV for Newark?" was discussed in a 4-hour symposium at Essex County College. Among the panelists was Henry Pearson, who will head cable operations in Newark, if Teleprompter is awarded a franchise.

"We plan to construct a community-oriented system in Newark," he said, "with 15 off-the-air channels, three public (education, municipal and public access), four leased channels, four Teleprompter channels — weather, stocks, newswire and original programming for 5 hours a day."

Pearson also mentioned plans for a comprehensive training program covering all aspects of cable TV as a method of assuring that the development of the system keeps up with technology.

Reports of frequent failures by local government units to administer cable franchising properly in the interest of their citizens have been well documented. Regarding these franchises as revenue bills, or plums to be granted to special interests, has been common practice in some cities. Municipal officials who have been genuinely interested in learning about cable before approving any legislation frequently find themselves in the minority in a city council or city administration.

Thus far, this doesn't appear to be the case in Newark. But the fact remains that the City Council of Newark has been notoriously slow in moving the cable TV item off its agenda.

Klein's Shuts Floors in Store

The S. Klein Department Store in downtown Newark has closed its upper floors, but the manager says the business is still "very much alive."

Sales areas have been eliminated from the third, fourth and fifth floors. Customers are now permitted only on the main floor, basement and second floor.

Robert Maddux, store manager, says the move was designed to give closer control over employees and merchandise, and to provide greater convenience for customers.

The move eliminated only about 20 per cent of the sales

area, he says, and the store's inventory is actually 15 per cent higher than before. He says suburban stores have proved "you don't need multi floors," and he expects other downtown stores to follow suit.

The Klein's furniture department, operated by an outside company, has been closed, but all other departments have been kept and some new ones may be added, Maddux says. The upper floors are now being used for storage.

Maddux says Klein's is confident of the future of downtown Newark and has no plans to leave the city.



PHOTO BY MAURICE HALL

Perdidos... hambrientos, asustados y sin un centavo, estos jóvenes migrantes Puertorriqueños, Luis Pacheco, Celestino Vargas, Jaime Rivera y José Santiago, por fin dieron con la oficina del Vice-Alcalde Ramón Añeses en la Alcaldía, buscando ayuda para regresar a la isla, después de dos desesperantes semanas durante las cuales buscaron, sin resultado, a un amigo que les prometiera empleo en una plantación de Jersey. Mediante los esfuerzos del Vice-Alcalde y la División de Bienestar Público, los jóvenes regresaron a la isla.

Lost... hungry, scared and penniless, these young Puerto Rican Migrants, Luis Pacheco, Celestino Vargas, Jaime Rivera and José Santiago finally reached the office of Deputy Mayor Ramón Añeses at City Hall seeking help to return to the island after two frustrating weeks during which they looked for a Newark friend who was to get them work at a Jersey farm. Through the efforts of Añeses and the Welfare Division, the young men returned home.

CITY SCHOOLS BRACE FOR FEDERAL FUND SLASH

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Many Newark Board of Education programs funded under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) may expire at the end of June, if renewed categorical grant aid does not come from the federal government.

According to a report by Mrs. Elayne Brodie, chairman of the Title I Central Parents Council, programs for library resources (Title II) and for adult education and discretionary purposes (Title III) will be terminated, while

programs for the educationally deprived (Title I) and for dropouts (Title VII) will be severely cut.

On the other hand, she says, no cuts are expected in such Title VII programs as Bilingual Education, Head Start-Follow Through, Emergency School Aid and the National Institute of Education.

The total loss for federally sponsored educational programs in Newark is estimated at \$3,739,669—a cut of about 30 per cent in federal school aid.

She further states that

portions of the National Defense Education Act, the Vocational Educational Act, the Education for the Handicapped Act, the Impact Aid program, the School Lunch Program, and various other existing federal programs will be lumped together in a new \$3 billion dollar allocation with \$2.8 billion coming from existing programs and \$200 million in new money.

This money goes to municipal agencies through the state, at the designation of the governor, in five different categories.

Mrs. Brodie explained that,

with the exception of aid to the disadvantaged, the state is permitted to shift up to 30 per cent of the funds from one category to another. This provides approximately \$1 billion in flexible funds, but Mrs. Brodie notes this is not new money but "money whittled away from existing educational programs."

With \$1 billion in flexible money to be allocated by the state, Mrs. Brodie warns of "pressure to use the money for schools serving more affluent children," and calls the situation

similar to "throwing money into a political pit."

Board of Education officials are hopeful for passage of a bill presently before Congress. It calls for extension of Title I for five years, amendments of existing programs and a study of recent funding of Elementary and Secondary Education programs.

Newark has 96 schools receiving aid through ESEA programs serving 23,000 students. Nineteen of the schools are private or parochial.



DEDICAN ESCUELA A ROBERTO CLEMENTE

En una emocionante ceremonia de dedicación celebrada el Domingo 20 de Mayo, la que fuera conocida como la Escuela Elemental de Summer Avenue, fué rebautizada oficialmente con el nombre del recientemente fenecido y humanista Puertorriqueño, Roberto Clemente: ídolo y ejemplo de nuestra juventud.

El hecho histórico —(esta es la 1ra. vez que a una escuela del Estado se le dá el nombre de un Boricua)— fue la culminación de los esfuerzos de padres, maestros, y líderes del Barrio Norte de Newark, encabezados por el Sr. Fernando Zambrana, miembro de la Junta de Educación; el Sr. Gilberto Miranda, Presidente del Consejo Central del Programa Bilingüe de Newark; la Sra. Lourdes Rivera, Coordinadora de este programa para el plantel, y el Sr. Noah Marshall, Vice-Principal del mismo.

Más de mil Puertorriqueños se desbordaron emocionados en el auditorium de la escuela para rendir honor al ídolo Boricua. Fué orador del día, la Sra. María Cáceres, profesora y consejera de Roberto en Puerto Rico, quien vino de la Isla, acompañando a la hermana de éste, la Sra. Rafaela Clemente, quien asistió a los actos en

representación del desaparecido astro Puertorriqueño.

El lucido acto se honró con la presencia y la palabra de varios educadores, líderes y políticos del "Estado Jardín," entre ellos el Hon. Kenneth A. Gibson, Alcalde de Newark, el Hon. Ramón Añeses, Vice-Alcalde; el Sr. Frank Megaro, Concejal Municipal; el Sr. Anthony Imperiale, Asambleísta; la Srta. Helen Dietz, Principal del Plantel; el Sr. Jesse Jacob, miembro de la misma, y el Sr. W. Brown, Superintendente de Escuelas Elementales de Newark.

* * * * *

Honored guests, educators and leaders pay homage to the late Roberto Clemente during ceremonies held at the Summer Avenue School, which now bears his name. Among them, Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson; Councilman Frank Megaro; Assemblyman Anthony Imperiale; Charles Bell, Fernando Zambrana and Jesse Jacob of the Board of Education; William Brown, Superintendent of Newark's Elementary Schools; Helen Dietz, Principal; and Mrs. Rafaela Clemente and Mrs. María Cáceres, who flew in from Puerto Rico to represent the late baseball star's family at the ceremonies.

PHOTO BY ALBERT JEFFRIES

Looking at Our Liquid Assets

A \$175,000 planning grant for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will enable Newark to move toward maximum use of its Pequannock Watershed, 64 square miles of land located in Northwestern New Jersey.

The watershed project, subject of a huge report issued by the Office of Newark Studies last August, has been endorsed by Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson and the City Council. The project is specifically concerned with the selection of sites for future development and conservation (6,247 acres), and the creation of development controls and standards to govern

the entire undertaking.

Moreover, various economic and educational studies will be conducted on the developed sites. Some 500 youngsters a day are expected to visit the watershed this summer as participants in recreational and educational programs.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson praised the grant recently as a step toward full use of what he often refers to as "Newark's most valuable resource."

The \$175,000 federal grant will be matched by \$58,338 of services by the city, raising the total amount to \$233,338.

Some of the funds will support operations of the

proposed Newark Watershed Conservation and Development Corp., currently awaiting approval by the City Council.

Other educational concepts to be implemented at the Watershed are now being considered by the Mayor's Education Task Force, the Title I people and the Office of Newark Studies.

Summer Jobs Cut By 2/3 for Youth

By C. ALAN SIMMS

Because of federal fund cutbacks, Newark will be able to have only one third the summer youth jobs it had last year.

However, just how many kids will be hired is not yet known.

According to Harry Wheeler, city manpower director, "if all goes well there'll be just over \$1 million for summer jobs." This compares with approximately \$3 million last year.

Wheeler said that the regional office of the U.S. Department of Labor has yet to announce Newark's share of the \$33 million federal allotment for summer work.

Presently the city intends to hire only 450 youth, to work a 26-hour week for \$1.75 per hour. They will earn \$409.50 for the nine weeks of the Neighborhood Youth Corps program.

Wheeler said recently published information stating that Newark would receive an additional \$18,000 is only "newspaper speculation."

"If and when the money comes in," said Wheeler, "the program will be modified to accommodate more enrollees."

Last year the program hired over 9,000 school age youth to work in various positions in business and municipal agencies. This year's money is being made available from accruals in Public Employment Program funds.

The city Recreation Department, headed by Nathaniel Washington, will not

All Aboard!

The Newark Department of Recreation and Parks is now taking applications for summer bus trips for community groups.

Under a state grant, the department will provide buses for trips within New Jersey —except to state parks. The park trips are being arranged through the Milt Campbell Center at 201 Bergen St. (483-0665).

Information and applications are available from Sullivan Mills Jr., travel program director for the Recreation Department, at City Hall (733-3941).

make available 500 summer jobs, play streets, and day camps that it conducted last year. Instead it will offer "mobile recreation" to 100,000 Newark youth at no cost to them.

Mobile units provide "instant recreation," said Washington. The units are tractor trailers that, when opened, can be used for various forms of entertainment.

With aid from the business community, Newark is buying five mobile recreation units, (1) Boxing and Karate unit, which will give team demonstrations; (2) A Skating unit, which will lend 120 pairs of skates to youths wishing to use them in a prescribed area; (3) A Bicycle unit, which will lend a bike to youth and take them on two-mile tours throughout the city; (4) A music mobile, with a "make-music workshop" complete with bongos, congas, and bugles; (5) The fun mobile, including a drama workshop and playground recreation unit with volleyball and tetherball.

Washington said his summer program depends on community volunteers. The only staff which will be hired are college-age drivers to operate the mobile units.

City Launches Cleanup Drive

Newark's sanitation division has instituted some sweeping changes — no, that's not a pun — in efforts to spruce up the city.

Garbage collection districts are being redrawn to spread the work load more evenly among personnel, particularly in the southern half of the city.

Next month sanitation crews, under the direction of William Tedesco, will begin a special project to clean city-owned lots and remove abandoned cars. New equipment has been ordered for the task.

With the stepped-up efforts, says Public Works Director Samuel Friscia, "I'm sure we'll be able to show once again that Newark can be respected as one of the nation's cleanest cities."

Helping Hands

How did you get this copy of INFORMATION?

Chances are it came to you courtesy of one of the seven public agencies that work with the Newark Public Information Office to distribute each issue.

When the paper is published, the Bureau of Public Buildings in the Department of Public Works picks up the 55,000 copies at the print shop and takes them to various city agencies and institutions.

The Board of Education's motor pool handles delivery to all senior and junior high schools. Other papers are distributed in different areas of the city by ACTION NOW, the Newark Human Rights Commission, the Division of Sanitation, the Police Department's community relations bureau, the Fire Department's community relations bureau, and the Public Information Office.

This teamwork has enabled us to increase our press run from 50,000 to 57,000 copies. About 2,000 papers are mailed directly to organizations and individuals throughout the city.

If you'd like to be on our mailing or delivery list, write INFORMATION, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102, or call 623-3120.

Center of Health



PHOTOS BY VAN PICTURE SERVICE

The Gladys Dickinson Health Center at 95 7th Ave. has begun providing care for 700 families. Mrs. Lucille Burnett signs up with help of Mrs. Aneatha Todd of center's advisory council. Dr. Roberto Burgaleta checks blood pressure of Mrs. Louise Leverett.

Centro de Salud



El Centro de Salud Gladys Dickinson del 95 de la Ave. 7a. está matriculando familias para rendirles servicios de salud. Las Sras. Sheila Mayweather y Lucille Burnet, sentadas, firman con ayuda de las Sras. Edna Jones y Aneatha Todd del Concilio de Consulta del Centro. El Centro sirve al vecindario de Columbus Homes.

ACTION NOW

643 • 7171

Here are actual cases from the files of ACTION NOW, Newark's around-the-clock complaint and referral service. ACTION NOW was designed to cut through red tape and make things happen fast when you have complaints about housing, welfare, discrimination, rats, trash, consumer frauds or any other problems. You can call 643-7171 any hour of the day or night, or visit ACTION NOW neighborhood offices at 217 Ferry St., 406 Springfield Ave., 572 Broadway, 979 Bergen St. and 358 South Orange Ave. Rev. Ralph T. Grant is executive director.

A man from Belmont Avenue reported he had put \$400 down on a new Pontiac at an Irvington dealer's, and was told his car would be delivered within six weeks. After waiting eight weeks and not getting his car, he called ACTION NOW.

ACTION NOW contacted the automobile agency and learned the car had never been ordered. A special order was placed, and the car was obtained within two weeks.

Trees on Smith Street in Vailsburg needed trimming, so a resident called ACTION NOW.

ACTION NOW called the Bureau of Parks and Grounds, and two days later the man from Smith Street called back to report the trees had been cut.

A woman on Poinier Street, with children ranging in age from 3 to 12, had been without electricity or heat for four days. One of her children had been burned by a candle. She finally called ACTION NOW.

The landlord was called by ACTION NOW, and he insisted the bill had been paid. ACTION NOW then got in touch with Public Service Electric and Gas Co., and power was turned on again.

A fire had destroyed all the furniture and clothing of a woman living on Riverview Terrace. She asked ACTION NOW if anything could be done.

The Housing Authority and the Essex County Welfare Board were called by ACTION NOW. The fire victim received \$168 for clothing, security for a month's rent on a new apartment, and a voucher for four rooms of furniture.

Some 35 benches on Wilson Avenue were broken, and residents complained to ACTION NOW that they were dangerous for children playing in the area.

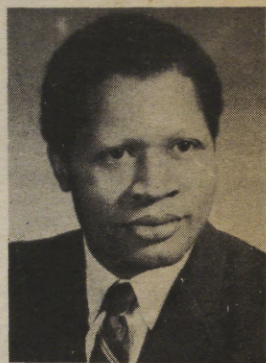
ACTION NOW notified the Department of Public Works, and all the benches were repaired.

A young man who was sick and injured was arrested and not permitted to see a doctor. His cousin, a woman on Fairmount Avenue, complained to ACTION NOW.

ACTION NOW checked with authorities and learned the young man was transferred to Caldwell Penitentiary and would receive medical attention there. The woman was advised of the transfer.

James Says Clean, Safe Streets Are Top Priority

This is the sixth of a series of interviews with members of the Newark City Council.



City Councilman Sharpe James thinks the city's most urgent job is to make every street safe and clean — the kind of place where anyone would be proud to live.

"People have got to feel they're safe and that the city can be made clean," declares the South Ward Councilman. This is the only way Newark can keep its middle-class residents and attract new ones, he contends.

James insists the city can provide better police protection and sanitation — but every resident has to help, too. "I'm just trying to grow a patch of grass in the city," says James, and if enough people did likewise, Newark could be a pleasant town.

The councilman, now in his first term and planning to run for re-election next year, is — like many in his ward — a homeowner and professional man. He is employed as director of athletics at Essex County College.

On the council, he has sought to improve and preserve the Weequahic section, and he maintains a "Little City Hall" at 1072 Bergen St. to process complaints about trash, fallen trees, abandoned houses and cars, and other problems.

He wants the city to concentrate on basic housekeeping services, and not be diverted by grandiose plans. "We don't need a nuclear computer system to tell us when to go to the bathroom," he asserts. "I'm opposed to all that bureaucratic stuff."

James was a running mate of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson in 1970, and he feels the administration has opened new lines of communication with local residents. But he has frequently assailed the city's management of federal programs, particularly Model Cities and the now defunct FACE (Federally Assisted Code Enforcement) project.

Many of the programs have created a corps of high-paid administrators but have not changed the lives of poor people in the city, James charges.

He lashes out at "carpetbaggers who come into Newark and use our citizens for a stepping-stone," and at public officials who are "only interested in the number of secretaries they can have and the number of buttons on their phones."

The councilman claims he was instrumental in resolving the impasse last year over the

Planned Variations program, and developing a new relationship between the mayor and council.

"We have to have checks and balances in the expenditure of federal funds," James declares. "I do not believe the council or the mayor should have exclusive control of these programs."

As one of three blacks on the council, James has often voted against the white majority. But he says councilmen of both races "must transcend the interests of their own constituents, whose lobbying is often selfish."

Racial and political divisions, he says, have "handicapped the orderly process of government." Too often, he adds, the council members and the mayor have viewed each other as antagonistic.

In addition to his efforts for the South Ward and his mediation of the mayor-council dispute, James sees his "biggest accomplishment as the creation of the city's Department of Recreation and Parks. The councilman led the campaign to establish the department, and says "this has the greatest potential of any department of municipal government."

Like most of his colleagues on the council, James feels the city's biggest needs are in law enforcement, education, housing, sanitation and recreation. He calls for a crash program to get rid of abandoned buildings; strict enforcement of alternate-side parking to simplify street cleaning, and construction of a downtown civic arena to attract people downtown.

Music Students Obtain Honors

Three students from the Newark Community Center of the Arts have been invited to join the Youth Artists Chamber Orchestra, which plays throughout Northern New Jersey. They are Rufus Stokes, 17, cellist; Clarence Lawrey, 17, trombonist, and James Linton, 15, bassoonist. Stokes and Lawrey attend Arts High and Linton is at Weequahic.

Out of the Picture?

Is a picture worth a thousand words?

It may be worth more than that, when it's the picture of former Mayor Hugh J. Addonizio that hangs on the wall of the City Council chamber at City Hall.

At recent Council meetings several speakers have called for the removal of the oil painting of the ex-mayor, who's serving a federal prison term for extortion and tax evasion.

Recently Councilmen Dennis Westbrooks and Sharpe James suggested asking the City's Law Department whether the picture could be removed, but their move was beaten down by the four white councilmen attending the meeting.

Addonizio is one of 34 mayors whose portraits hang in the chamber. His picture is on a front wall, directly over a painting of the man who unseated him in 1970 — Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson.

WITHIN 'SCHOOL WITHIN'

Colleges Want Shabazz Class

By LOUIS KEYES

What do Harvard, Princeton, Wesleyan, Wellesley, and MIT have in common with the School Within a School in Newark?

All have offered scholarships to students from the first graduating class of SWAS (pronounced "swazz") for admission this fall. And the list of college acceptances continues to grow. Quite an achievement for any school, but especially for SWAS.

"SWAS represents high quality education in inner-city schools, with inner-city students, in an old building, with limited supplies," says Seymour Speigel, director of the special program.

SWAS is actually what the name implies — it is a separate, distinct school located within Malcolm X Shabazz High School.

The concept of schools within schools has been growing in the United States for the past quarter century. According to the organizational plan, a large secondary school is divided into more or less independent little schools which share some facilities but retain a significant degree of autonomy in curriculum, scheduling, and personnel procedures. With all the disadvantages that plague today's urban schools — cramped facilities (SWAS office is shared with the English department), small staff, lack of money — SWAS is a ray of hope in an ever-darkening picture of mass urban education.

School is a year-round affair for the students and staff. It is in session 11 months out of the year. The curriculum includes four years of humanities (English, history, art, and

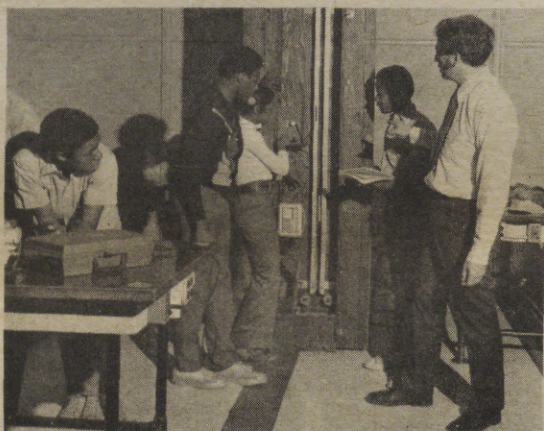


PHOTO BY ALBERT JEFFRIES

School Within A School students conduct a physics experiment in Newark College of Engineering laboratory. Looking on is instructor Jerry Carangelo.

Estudiantes del proyecto de "Escuela Dentro de la Escuela", practican un experimento fisico en el laboratorio del Colegio de Ingenieros de Newark. Observa el Instructor Jerry Carangelo.

music); four years of mathematics; four years of a foreign language; and four years of science, with emphasis on laboratory work.

There are also special summer programs offering instruction in such diverse subjects as actuarial math, urban ecology, computers, and fish embryology. This summer, 18 students are looking forward to a trip to Africa, accompanied by two parents and five teachers. All are paying their own way.

The students themselves see the program as a challenge. Forrest McCloud, Newark's only National Achievement Scholarship finalist, cited the competition, flexibility in scheduling, and teacher concern as principal reasons for attending SWAS.

The teachers and students are so interested in the school that they speak of SWAS as a family. Everyone seems to care for each other, and this unique relationship helps overcome the disadvantages of cramped

facilities, insufficient materials, and the tensions produced by two administrations working together in close quarters.

Speigel credits a strong parent organization as the primary reason SWAS still exists today.

The parents are involved in most of the schools operations, such as planning student trips, aiding in teacher selection, and student selection.

"We can't do it alone. During student selection, we meet with parents before their children are accepted to inform them of their responsibilities," says Speigel.

The parents and students help raise money for scholarships through parties, cake sales, and any other event they can devise. The parent support has been the backbone of SWAS, but what the school really needs is a sympathetic administration at a high level. Speigel also credits Newark businesses, church groups, Jaycees, and other civic organizations with aiding the school.

Information

EDITORIAL

WHOSE NEWSPAPER?

During the last year, since INFORMATION was conceived, it has been well received by many thousands of Newark residents. But during the same time, it has come under occasional attack from a few political figures. Without trying to prolong any arguments, we'd like to reaffirm our position — and our basic purpose.

First, INFORMATION is — as we proclaim on the front page — "A Paper for the People of Newark." It is not a paper for any official or agency or faction. A few critics call it "the mayor's newspaper." That is ironic, because the mayor has never seen any of the contents of any issue of this paper until after it has been printed and distributed. He has never told us what to print or not to print. Neither has any other city official. The mayor has asked only that we put out an objective and useful newspaper, and he's given us a free hand to try to do that.

Second, as our regular readers know, our pages have included stories, columns and pictures which were not flattering to the city government. We will continue to publish such material. And we will continue to publish stories and pictures of the mayor, members of the City Council and other officials — not because we want to glorify them, but because we think the public has a right to know what they are doing and saying.

And finally, we want to make clear that our pages are open to anyone who is interested in Newark, regardless of viewpoint or political affiliation. And this applies especially to the few people who have claimed this paper is one-sided, but have never submitted any story or statement to us for publication. To them, and to every reader, we extend this invitation:

If you want to express any opinion about anything in Newark, including the city government, put it in a letter and send it to us. If you keep it short — no more than 250 words — we'll publish it in full. That's a promise. We will print any letter on any local subject. So if you have any doubt at all about INFORMATION, just give us a try. Then you can see for yourself whether we mean what we say to everyone in Newark: This is YOUR newspaper.

¿El Periodico de Quien?

Durante el pasado año, desde que INFORMACION fuera concebido, este rotativo ha sido bien recibido por muchos miles de residentes de Newark. Pero durante este mismo tiempo el periódico ha recibido ataques ocasionales de parte de unas cuantas figuras políticas. Sin querer prolongar discusión alguna, queremos reafirmar nuestra posición — y nuestro propósito básico.

Primero, que INFORMACION es — como lo proclamamos en nuestras primeras planas — "Un Periódico Para la Gente de Newark." No es un periódico para ningún oficial, agencia o facción en particular. Algunos críticos le llaman "el periódico del alcalde." Esto es una ironía, ya que el Alcalde jamás ha visto el contenido de ninguna de nuestras ediciones hasta después de éstas estar impresas y distribuidas. Tampoco el Alcalde nos ha dictado jamás lo que debemos, o lo que no debemos imprimir. Nunca hemos recibido órdenes similares de oficiales municipales. El Alcalde solo nos ha pedido que produzcamos un periódico objetivo y útil, y al respecto, nos ha dado mano libre.

Segundo, como han de saber nuestros lectores regulares, en nuestras páginas se han publicado reportajes, columnas y fotografías que no son del todo halagadoras al gobierno municipal. Continuaremos publicando esta índole de material. Y continuaremos publicando historias y fotos del Señor Alcalde, de los miembros del Concilio Municipal y otros oficiales — no porque querramos glorificarlos, sino porque pensamos que el público tiene derecho a saber lo que ellos están haciendo y diciendo.

Y finalmente, queremos aclarar que nuestras páginas están abiertas a todo aquel interesado en Newark, indistintamente de sus puntos de vista o sus afiliaciones políticas. Esto se aplica en especial a los pocos que acusan a este periódico de parcialismos, y que nunca se han molestado en enviarnos un artículo o una declaración para que la publiquemos. A ellos, y a cada lector, extendemos esta invitación:

Si usted desea expresar cualquier opinión sobre cualquier asunto que concierne a Newark, incluyendo su gobierno, escribanos. Siempre y cuando su carta sea razonablemente corta — de no más de 250 palabras — la publicaremos íntegra. Lo prometemos. Prometemos publicar cualquier carta que trate sobre cualquier asunto local. De modo que si aún le queda alguna duda sobre INFORMACION, pónganos a prueba. Podrá usted comprobar si es cierto lo que decimos a todo el que es de Newark, que este es su periódico.

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CAN WE AFFORD THIS FUN?

¿PODEMOS PERMITIRNA ESTA DIVERSION?



Stan Winters

Around Our Town

"Eight families were left homeless as fire roared out of control..."

"Two children were suffocated by smoke yesterday..."

These lines from recent news stories tell the terrible human cost of fires in Newark. The residential neighborhoods are vulnerable because many of their wood-frame houses are closely bunched together. Flames fanned by wind can easily leap across narrow alleys to nearby dwellings.

The most horrible fires are those deliberately set, "incendiary fires." Deliberately burning a dwelling is "arson." Arson is a major crime under New Jersey law. Even if someone doesn't start the fire but helps arrange it, he is an arsonist.

One of every five fires in Newark is incendiary or "of suspicious origin." Out of 40 deaths from fires in 1971, there were 17 in incendiary fires. Last year, out of 46 deaths, 27 resulted from incendiary fires.

It's frightening to think that someone may deliberately burn down your neighbor's house, or your own. Yet incendiary fires are increasing all over the U.S. In 1964 there were 17,400; in 1970 there were 65,300, a rise of 350 per cent! They cost thousands of lives and over \$1 billion in property damage nationally.

Asked why people deliberately set fires, Fire Director John P. Caufield says: "One reason is to collect insurance money. Even supposedly respectable businessmen are implicated in these fraud fires." He cited a blaze at a South Ward lumber yard several years ago. As a result of the investigation which followed, several persons connected with the lumber yard were convicted of "malicious burning," a form of arson in unoccupied buildings.

After the outbreak of many fires following Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination in 1968, Caufield publicly charged that several of the fires were "set for insurance, profit and blamed on... rioters." Insurance companies check out all fires and withhold payment for damages if there are grounds for suspicion as to their origin.

Another reason fires are set, according to Caufield, is that a business may want to pull out of Newark. The owner hopes to use his fire insurance money to relocate. Afterward his customers see only the boarded up store with a posted sign: "Closed Because of Fire. Visit Our Store at..."

A third reason is revenge. Battalion Chief Carl Stoffer, head of Newark's Arson Squad, says: "The revenge fire is a growing and dangerous thing. Such fires are crimes of passion. People are seized by blind feelings of hatred and act impulsively. These people may lack proper medical attention or psychiatric care. They have no one to share their problems. They lash out blindly, harming innocent persons."

Chief Stoffer recalled a revengeful arsonist who set a fire that killed eight people on Sherman Avenue a year ago. After being caught, the man pleaded no defense to arson and felony

murder. Another arsonist, from a city 25 miles south of Newark, used to travel here on weekends for "thrills," set a fire or two, and head home — until he, too, was caught by the Arson Squad.

Even houses of worship have been targets of arsonists. A fire identified as incendiary badly damaged Temple B'nai Abraham (now the Deliverance Evangelistic Center) at Clinton and Shanley Avenues in March 1969, and a suspect was subsequently arrested. The most destructive fire in Newark's history was set by a mentally disturbed youth. That was the blaze at Avon and Chadwick Avenues in 1968. Over 600 persons were burned out of 35 homes. Those watching it never forgot the ominous gray-white clouds of smoke and the leaping flames that poured out of the houses. Or the procession of weary men, women and children carrying sacks and suitcases of whatever items they could salvage, to friends and relatives for temporary shelter.

Instead of arson, there may be negligence to contribute to the outbreak of fire. The businessman or homeowner may ignore the safety precautions required by the city's fire prevention code. A large paint store in the Central Ward that burned in 1969 apparently never installed the sprinkler devices requested by the Fire Department. The store never reopened in Newark, but moved to the suburbs. A city councilman in 1970 charged that a scrap rubber yard on South Street that went up in smoke had "not been taking adequate fire prevention measures."

Director Caufield says: "Arson fires have a head start. They are usually fed by highly flammable materials. Unless people turn in the alarm immediately, such fires are mighty tough to combat." The director commended the city's Public Employment Program (PEP) for demolishing dozens of vacant buildings. "These wrecks invite arsonists. Some of them should have come down long ago," he declares.

How can we help the Fire Department to fight arson? By telephoning the Arson Squad "hot line" (733-7441) to report suspicious actions in connection with a fire. Also, we can discourage the ringing of false alarms. Chief Stoffer says: "False alarms are dangerous and expensive. Engines answering a false alarm are temporarily unavailable to deal with a genuine fire." The chief is encouraged by a downward trend in the number of false alarms in Newark.

Newark until recently had the only Arson Squad in New Jersey. Many other towns call on it for assistance. Because arson is widespread, it would seem logical to have a county-wide or regional approach to fighting it, but there isn't. If the Essex County Conference of Mayors and similar groups should consider such a regional policy, they will find the Newark Fire Department ready to cooperate.

Meanwhile, we might think of that telephone "hot line." The arsonist we help catch today could mean peaceful sleep tonight — and safety tomorrow.



NELSON A. BENEDICO

Columnas Cubanas

En diversos círculos y en variadas ocasiones he escuchado ataques y comentarios derogatorios hacia los cubanos que viven en Newark y en el resto del Estado Jafín en general, porque "tienden a ser ultra-conservadores," "republicanos de derecha," "explotadores," "orgullosos ante sus semejantes" y "tratan a veces con desprecio a otros grupos minoritarios."

El generalizar en tales términos, ni es justo, ni es verdadero, ni ayuda a la causa de la unidad hispana en los Estados Unidos.

Y si elementos pro-comunistas con tal de glorificar el regimen de Castro, pretenden maltratar y difamar la imagen del cubano que se ha refugiado en los Estados Unidos, Puerto Rico, o algún otro lugar de Latino-América, aquellos hombres y mujeres conscientes, que nacimos en la isla del Caribe, la cual siempre reconoceremos y amaremos como nuestra patria, pero que nos sentimos lo suficientemente americanos para exigir nuestros derechos como cualquier otro grupo minoritario en los Estados Unidos, no estamos dispuestos a permitir que esto ocurra.

Si bien es cierto que pueda haber cubanos viviendo en este país, tan ultraconservadores como para apoyar a George Wallace, repudiar a Ted Kennedy o McGovern, simpatizar con la Sociedad John Birch y apoyar ciegamente las dictaduras de derecha, también es cierto, que ésa no es la mayoría.

Y cuando Wallace habla de expulsar a Castro de Cuba y a los comunistas de los Estados Unidos, el Cubano no se opone. Cuando mencionar el apellido Kennedy trae las memorias de vidas cubanas sacrificadas en Bahía de Cochinos, el Cubano no quiere ni oírlo. Y repudia cuando Ted Kennedy y McGovern abogan por una coexistencia con el sistema Castro-comunista de la Habana. Y cuando la Sociedad John Birch pretende a diario desenmascarar una "supuesta conspiración comunista" dentro de los EE.UU., sabe que el Cubano, el Húngaro, el Checoslovaco y todos aquellos grupos inmigrantes anti-comunistas, apoyarían dicho esfuerzo, si dicha "conspiración" existiese. Lo cual no quiere decir que TODOS los Cubanos están con Wallace, en contra de los Kennedy, son miembros de la John Birch Society o se "colaron" en el edificio del Watergate.

Pero si explica el por qué para el Cubano que sufrió prisión, torturas, opresiones y vejaciones bajo Castro, todo lo que "huela a comunismo, socialismo o el nombre que esté de moda" es malo y el que lo profesa no puede ser su amigo.

Pero el Cubano de Newark y el Cubano que hoy vive en los EE.UU. no es así, ni jamás renunciará a su cultura o a su idiosincracia.

Lo que si es muy cierto es que el Cubano que hoy vive en los Estados Unidos, está cansado de "politiquería," engaños y traiciones. Que sufrió una decepción al arribar al "paraíso soñado" donde las grandes riquezas y oportunidades están al alcance de su mano si puede pasar por blanco-americano anglo-sajón, logra cambiar su apellido, adoptar una actitud conservadora de orgullo puramente americana, y está dispuesto a explotar a su prójimo, quien muchas veces sería su propio hermano, o a miembros de otros grupos étnicos.

Y para aquellos que nos pretenden dibujar como un grupo étnico distinto e innecesitado: "agradecemos su consideración." Pero ellos mejor que nosotros saben que ni somos rubios, ni tenemos los ojos azules, no medimos 6 pies, ni hablamos el Inglés de Shakespeare... por lo tanto, nos veremos "en el fondo de la guagua, chico" ¡Adios!

In a few places and on different occasions I have listened to attacks and derogatory remarks against Cubans living in Newark and other cities of the Garden State, accusing them of having a tendency to be "ultra-conservatives," to sympathize with the "extreme right" and "to exploit and sometimes look down on other ethnic groups."

To generalize in such term is unjust, untrue and does not help the cause of unity of the Spanish-speaking community.

If pro-communist elements, in trying to glorify the Castro regime, are willing to mistreat and defame the Cuban refugee living in the United States, Puerto Rico, or any other place of Latin America, those of us concerned men and women, who were born in the Caribbean island, which we always recognize and love as our native land although we feel as American as any other minority group residing here, will not tolerate such defamation and discredit.

If it's true that there are Cubans living in this country ultra-conservative enough to support George Wallace, repudiate Ted Kennedy and McGovern, be sympathetic to the John Birch Society and blindly support dictatorships of the right, it's also true that they do not constitute the majority.

And when Wallace talks about overthrowing Castro from Cuba and all the Communists from the United States, Cubans are not opposed. When to mention the surname Kennedy brings the memories of many Cubans lives sacrificed in the Bay of Pigs, Cubans prefer not to hear the name. And they repudiate Ted Kennedy and McGovern's advocacy of coexistence with the Habana regime. And when the John Birch Society daily pretends to unmask a "supposed communist conspiracy" it is aware that Cubans, Hungarians, Czechoslovakians and all those anticommunist immigrant groups would support the effort if such a "conspiracy" exists. Which does not mean that ALL the Cubans are for Wallace, against the Kennedys, are members of the John Birch Society or "sneaked in" the Watergate building.

But it explains why for the Cuban who suffered prison, tortures, oppression and vexations under Castro, anything that smells like communism, socialism or whatever disguised name meaning the same is bad and its advocates not friends.

However the truth is that Cubans living in the U.S.A. today are tired of "politiquería" (political games), lies and treasons. And that they were disappointed upon their arrival in the "paradise of dreams," where riches and great opportunities are in their reach if they can pass for white Anglo-Saxon, change their last name, adopt a conservative attitude of pure Americanism and are willing to exploit their brothers, including members of other ethnic groups.

But the Cuban living in New Jersey and other states of the Union cannot be that way and he will never give up his culture or idiosyncrasy. And like other minority groups living today in the greatest country that human beings have been able to produce, the Cuban knows that he is and will be exposed to the same treatment and discrimination suffered by other immigrant groups of the past.

And for those who pretend to show the Cuban as a different and unneedy ethnic group: "We are flattered." But they, better than we, know that we are not blond, have no blue eyes, are not 6 feet tall, do not speak the King's English... and therefore "We'll meet you in the back of the bus, chico" ... ¡Adios!

NELSON BENEDICO, a Cuban-American leader, is an employee of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

HILDA HIDALGO

¡Grito Boricua!



Nota del Editor: En nuestra última edición, la Dra. Hidalgo comenzó una discusión de los nombres y apodosados a los puertorriqueños por personas de otros orígenes étnicos. En esta edición concluye esa discusión y habla sobre los nombres y apodos que los Puertorriqueños se dan a ellos mismos.

Un nombre es uno de esos símbolos del lenguaje ligados muy de cerca a la identidad. Es un punto de referencia aliada al ser. Es parte del yo, el concepto de sí mismo. Miraré a los diferentes nombres bajo dos puntos de referencia: (1) Nombres o "motes" dados a nosotros por personas no-Puertorriqueñas; (2) Nombres que usamos los Puertorriqueños para auto-nombrarnos.

Cuando otros nos llaman...

"Latinos:" Este es inclusive un término más vago para identificar a los Puertorriqueños. El término se refiere a un pasado cuando España era parte del Imperio Romano, hasta este punto contribuyendo a la herencia Puertorriqueña. A menudo, cuando otros se refieren a los Puertorriqueños como latinos, se están refiriendo a actitudes que ellos perciben como negativas; v.g. cuando manifestaciones de ira u otra emoción fuerte es expresada por un Puertorriqueño, algunos Americanos descartan la legitimidad de esta reacción emocional con la frase "es el temperamento latino!" a pesar de que ésta es una reacción emotiva propia de la situación.

"Spics:" Este es el término derogatorio usado por los Americanos cuando se refieren a los Puertorriqueños. El término tiene su origen en el sonido familiar de la frase usada por muchos Puertorriqueños: "I no spic Ingli" (Yo no hablo Inglés).

Cuando los Puertorriqueños nos llaman a nosotros mismos:

"Hispano Parlantes:" La psicología identifica como uno de los mecanismos de defensa del ego. "La identificación con su agresor." ¿Están manifestando el uso de tal defensa del ego los Puertorriqueños que se llaman a sí mismos 'hispano-parlantes'? ¿Han aceptado sumisamente el nombre que le han impuesto otros? ¿Han borrado su identidad Puertorriqueña?

No estoy implicando que el hecho de que un Puertorriqueño use el término 'hispano-parlante para describir UNO de sus atributos culturales, constituya una sumisión o dilución de su identidad Puertorriqueña. Creo, sin embargo, que el término, usado como un marco de referencia a la identidad; e.i. "Yo soy hispano parlante" vs "Yo hablo español," puede ser un buen indicio de sumisión o identidad diluida.

Los Puertorriqueños también se refieren a ellos mismos como "hispano-parlantes," por razones políticas. Cuando el término se usa con este propósito, la motivación estriba en conseguir una meta percibida como ventajosa para los puertorriqueños, pero con el claro conocimiento que se está utilizando para obtener ventajas políticas, mejor que como un término descriptivo de la identidad del grupo. Estas consideraciones políticas tienen un valor verdadero, especialmente cuando son para aprovecharse de aquellas legislaciones diseñadas para servir las necesidades de los "hispano-parlantes."

"Hispanos:" Muchos Puertorriqueños se refieren a ellos mismos como "hispanos." Cuando hacen ésto, reflejan una estrecha identificación con sus raíces españolas. En cierto sentido es como cegarse a su singularidad Puertorriqueña, para identificarse con la que muchos llaman la "Madre España."

Editor's Note: In our last issue Dr. Hidalgo discussed some names given to Puerto Ricans by other people. In this issue she concludes that discussion, and then talks about some names that Puerto Ricans give themselves.

A name is one of those language symbols closely tied up with identity. It is a point of reference allied to being. It is part of the ego, the concept of self. I will look at the different names from two points of reference: (1) names given to us by others, or what non-Puerto Ricans call us; and (2) names we use in calling ourselves.

When others call us...

Latins: This is even a vaguer term of identifying Puerto Ricans. Like "Spanish-speaking," it denies the Puerto Rican uniqueness. The term refers to a very distant past when Spain was part of the Roman Empire and thus contributing to the Puerto Rican heritage.

Often, when others refer to Puerto Ricans as Latins they are referring to attitudes they perceive as negative, e.g., when anger or other strong emotion is expressed by a Puerto Rican regardless of the fact that it is an appropriate emotional response to the situation, some Americans will dismiss the legitimacy of the emotional response with the phrase—"It is the Latin temperament!"

"Spics": This is the derogatory term used by Americans in referring to Puerto Ricans. The derogatory term is rooted in that familiar sounding phrase used by many Puerto Ricans, "I no spic ingli" ("I do not speak English").

When we call ourselves...

"Spanish-speaking": Psychology identifies as one of the defense mechanisms of the ego "identification with the aggressor." Are Puerto Ricans who call themselves "Spanish-speaking" manifesting the use of such ego defense? Have they submissively accepted a name imposed by others? Have they deleted their Puerto Rican identification? We do not imply that the use of Spanish-speaking used by Puerto Ricans to describe one of their cultural attributes constitutes a submission or dilution of their Puerto Rican identity. I do believe, however, that when the term is used as the identity frame of reference: e.g., "I am Spanish-speaking" vs. "I speak Spanish", it could be a good indicator of submission or diluted identity.

Puerto Ricans can also refer to themselves as "Spanish-speaking" for political reasons. When used for this purpose, the motivation is to accomplish a goal perceived as advantageous for Puerto Ricans but with a clear awareness that the term is used for political advantage rather than as descriptive of the group identity. These political considerations hold true especially in taking advantage of legislation designed to meet needs of "Spanish-speaking."

"Hispanos": Many Puerto Ricans refer to themselves as "Hispanos". When they do this it reflects a close identification with their Spanish roots. In a way they become blind to their Puerto Rican uniqueness and identify with what some call "Mother Spain." □

Continued in next issue

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Continuará en la próxima edición



JIM CUNDARI

Sempre Avanti

President Kennedy said it: "We are a nation of immigrants." The Rheingold beer ads said it even more clearly: "In New York City there are more Italians than in Naples, more Puerto Ricans than in San Juan, more Greeks than in Sparta."

This is a country of ethnic groups who have not yet become "American." Most of us live in the cities with blacks and Puerto Ricans. In Newark, together, we would be a powerful political force. Instead, we have wasted too many days fighting one another. The future of city building in America turns on whether black and Puerto Rican communities and blue-collar white ethnics (Polish, Italian, Irish, German, Greek, Slovaks) can begin to live and work together, rather than at odds.

The blue-collar ethnic white has not made it in America. In cities like Newark, the white ethnic is the immovable object being met by the irresistible force of upward black mobility. The urban tragedy is that the ethnics are not much better off than other minority groups. America is not creating new jobs or new housing units for anyone in cities like Newark — ethnic or minority group.

Nationwide, ethnics pay a greater proportion of taxes to our country than any other class of people. Our property taxes (because we live in cities or on the urban fringe) are among the highest in the nation. Proportionately, more of our children go to war than any other class of white Americans and fewer of our kids go on to higher education. We are the bulk of the nation's unemployed.

Sometimes it seems the only ones who "Give A Damn" about us are fear preaching politicians and demagogues. The truth is that we have some very real problems which are uniquely our own and which demand some of the same kind of honest and realistic approaches as America has offered to her non-white communities. The media portray black and Puerto Rican nationalism with glamour and sympathy. We do not get the same treatment. We are "Joe," GI Joes, bigoted flag wavers, hating hard-hat racists, and yet according to the late Whitney Young, we are the least racist of all the white groups of America; but because we are the only whites left in the cities to compete for a small piece of a very small pie, our racism is more obvious.

Five people competing for two job openings in an already polarized city like Newark, is a guarantee of a racial problem. The suburban white, the liberal, the white Anglo-Saxon power structure exhibited their racism by fleeing from the first black and Puerto Rican faces that appeared on their blocks. Now they are making pronouncements about how people who have to remain in the cities should live.

They have labeled us and catalogued us. Ethnics have been called the forgotten American, the reacting American, the little man, the not quite poor, the troubled American, the reactionary racist American. As Pete Hamill says, "No one calls us the working class anymore." The amount of labels it has taken to characterize us points out the difficulty that America has in understanding us.

"But, who really speaks for ethnic America?" asks Barbara Mikulski, a Baltimore community organizer. "It was this working class which built the great cities, constructed the skyscrapers, operated the railways, worked on the docks, factories, steel mills, and in the mines. We are discriminated against by banks, institutions of higher learning, and other organizations controlled by yankee patriarians. We called ourselves Americans; we were called whop, polak, and honkey. We are near poor economically. No one listens to our problems. The president's staff responds by putting pictures of construction workers on stamps."

The ghettos have their Jane Fondas, their Joan Baezes. But who sings songs for ethnic America? In Newark, following the 1967 uprising, the ethnic community began to realize that like the black and Puerto Rican, it too has been ignored by larger America. "The blacks call us whops, we call them niggers, we beat the hell out of each other and we are both losers," says Steven Aduabato, director of the Newark North Ward Educational and Cultural Center.

The business community, the federal government, our own politicians, and even our church have not responded to our needs. They must begin to. Ethnics are the only white people left in our cities and if we abandon our cities, they will become ghettos and America will be the loser. It is important that important people begin to speak for ethnic America, too. No one writes songs about steel-driving men any more; but we could sure use them. □

LETTERS: 2 Cheers

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading your last edition of INFORMATION and I enjoyed reading it very much. I was not aware of such a paper; it is very interesting, educational and beneficial.

Jacquelyne J. Jarrells,
17 Farley Ave.

To the Editor:

I would like to comment on your paper, INFORMATION, and express openly that I think what you're doing is a wonderful thing. The students as well as teachers need something like INFORMATION to relate to. Your articles on activities going on in various schools in Newark

are very inspiring. The contest,

"What we can do to improve our neighborhood," was an excellent idea! You should have similar contests as this. This will inspire the students to really get involved in their community and get their heads together and learn all they can. To be receiving a paper free like INFORMATION is truly a beautiful thing. I know you will be very successful because I am a student in the Newark system, and I know what it's like to finally open a paper with articles written by your best friend!! KEEP ON... KEEPING ON!!

Diane Solomon,
Hillside, N.J.

NATHAN HEARD

Think About It



There can be no oppressive black racism as long as white men are guaranteed power in the world by their possession of nuclear armaments. There is, of course, black disgust and disappointment; there will be indeed black vengeance. But there cannot be black racism. No black nation in the world is racist — and that includes China. Power neutralizes such things.

The call for Black Power is not a racist slogan, as many whites and negroes think, but it is a neutralizer for white racism — and is the best damn slogan the black man has ever had on this continent. It makes enemies, to be sure, but only of those who were never friends in the first place. More important is its symbolism: it is instant manhood; it is national and personal pride; it is economical, educational, political and cultural achievement for millions of nowhere blacks who were too long on the road to becoming nowhere negroes. It is the great de-negroifier. Whites really ought to be as grateful for it as blacks, for it is also the shot-in-the-arm that this country has long needed.

But my educated negro friend can only see it as a reflection of the white racism he loves/hates, while whites see it as the conditions they have imposed upon others but don't want imposed upon themselves. They know they've been wrong (which proves at least that they have consciences) but rather than give up a life-long pursuit too quickly they prefer to pass legislation that rarely legislates, and then fight clear up to the Supreme Court where they can lose decisions without losing face — "with honor," as the current phrase goes.

But if black racism is not what my friend fears, what does he really fear, and why has it affected him so? The answers are so obvious that they are often overlooked. He fears the loss of the perverse security white racism has afforded him. And he is a parrot, not a thinker. His security stems from the fact that, as a leading negro, he had a place in the society and in his immediate community. He didn't have to really reach the heights promised by the American Dream as long as he could envision them. As a negro he *knew* that he couldn't ever attain the high office of President of the U.S. because, qualifications notwithstanding, the white majority wouldn't vote for him, nor would the major political parties be optimistically foolish enough to nominate him. He *knew this* and, because of human adaptability, was content to remain of the society but in his sphere.

His sphere was the black community, where he could at least enter the City Hall and the White House as a "spokesman" for his people. If he had tea with the great white man this proved his equality with white people — and never mind what the lowly white trash said about it — he could go

back to his sphere and vicariously be the President; he could talk in black schools and black churches with the sanction and authority of a President; he was looked up to and respected by his people; a mother could ask for probation or a job for her son *through him*. He dictated community policy and influenced decisions just like the President he could never be. He was a very secure man. White racism hardly touched him; indeed, because of it he prevailed as a functioning entity, a power. Secure. And, remember, he is a man who doesn't like Black Power.

Suddenly along comes a man, a Malcolm X or a Baraka, and calls him what he so definitely is: "Uncle Tom, white man's nigger," etc., and on top of this tells his white bosses that progress is either real or false, that freedom cannot be compromised and must be taken from the greedy white hands that hold it; that all black men will either share fully in this society or rend it asunder — and then proceeds to have minor demonstrations of the fact: rebellions characterized as "riots". He tells the educated negro of Black Power, throws it in his face, makes his children tremble with relish at the thought of a fair shake in their society; tells all who will listen that Black Power will nullify white racism so that in truth a black man may more conceivably than ever before aspire to the presidency because the power behind him will be one to be reckoned with: industry, unions, profession, lobbies, delegates, and, most important of all, voters black and white. But what voter could have confidence in a powerless man? — and the negro is powerless indeed.

Black Power aspires to economic, political and social freedom... freedom, mind you, not the white paternal tokenism that negroes are wont to expect and accept, and Black Power will settle for nothing less than freedom. The only tragedy is that America seems the wrong place for its fruition.

Being unaccustomed to freedom (even in thought) except in his little niche, my educated negro friend is in panic. He is a vanishing breed seeking assiduously but vainly to hold back the forces of nature and the ravishes of time that will make him extremely rare if not extinct. He is not a thinker, he is a parrot, a black/white liberal sounding just like a white man: liberal about the freedom of black people. One need only to close one's eyes to be unable to tell the difference between them, but if one listens hard enough one will always be able to tell: the educated negro's voice has the whine in it. I often get the impression that he thinks he's living in a society of great opportunity merely because the society has so many things in it which are run by electricity — which is a hell of an impression to have about a friend, isn't it? Peace Be Still.



BARBARA TAYLOR

Thoughts of a black woman

Last month we spoke about MAN. This month let's talk about WOMAN.

First and always, we are women. We each possess, in some degree, a minimum of those things which make us temperamentally different from men.

The Black woman is in a unique position at this time. We are suddenly being discovered by the Black man. Now, it would seem, he can more readily accept the Black woman on her terms. It is really useless to say that Black women are already liberated.

However, for so long, the Black woman has been taken for granted in the manner in which she is dealt with by the Black man. She must constantly prove herself. It is not enough to be good at something or to be capable at our jobs or have valid thoughts on any matter at home. We can all be dismissed by a wave of the hand and the comment that we are *only women* and so, logically, our thinking leaves something to be desired. We too, have thoughts and valuable ideas.

The age of awareness and identity has sparked a real concern among Black women. Because of this new awakening, women also realize that they must be strong and fully understand that good, sincere, honest, tender men are very scarce. We as women must free ourselves from the fear of letting our real feelings be known.

The man must also realize Black women are patient, loving, helpful, warm and passionate.

Today Black women not only are becoming more aware intellectually and educationally, but they are taking a good look at what womanhood is all about.

We must start to bargain with our brains instead of our bodies. We somehow get into the bag of "fixing" our men for treating us badly, while we fully realize that by doing this, we are treated worse in return.

Our ambitions, goals and aspirations for the future are vividly being reborn. We, the Black women of the present and future, have found the solution and the key word is *self-identity*!

So, whether we come yellow-skinned, warm brown, chocolate drop, ebony-hued or damned-near-white — or whether we wear our hair Afro'd, wigged, corn-rowed, pigtailed, close-cropped or silky straight —

We are so glad there is a you!

We must always remember that self-confidence is usually based on doing one's homework. And if you do your homework, you're bound to come out on top.

As oxygen is a necessity — as soil needs sun and water — so, too, do we continue to look to our men. We love them; laugh and cry with them — hoping that they will make our present bearable and our future possible.

We, as Black women have a story to tell — thoughts to share; but we still remain ESSENTIALLY WOMEN! □



One of many Japanese shrines toured by the Gibsons.

Here is Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson's account of some of the highlights of his recent trip to Japan. The photographs were taken by the mayor; his wife, Muriel, and Detectives Carl Hargrave and David Gordon El. The mayor went to Japan as the guest of the Japanese Foreign Ministry □

On Sunday, we were taken on a tour of Tokyo which included a stop at the Diet Building, which houses the Japanese legislative body which is comparable to the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. We also stopped at the Imperial Gardens adjacent to the residence of the Emperor of Japan.

On Monday morning, we were given a thorough briefing and orientation by the top officials of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This included discussions with those officials responsible for relations with the United States. Monday afternoon we were briefed by American officials at the U.S. Embassy. Monday evening included a delicious traditional Japanese dinner hosted by the chief officials of the Foreign Ministry's American Affairs Bureau.

On Tuesday morning we received a briefing from officials of the coordination bureau of the Economic Planning Agency. Tuesday afternoon I met with the Counsellor of Keidanren, which is the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations. My wife, Muriel, was conducted on a tour of the Tokyo doll school, the Metropolitan Itabashi old people's home and the Itabashi Ward Kamitabashi Nursery School. She was particularly impressed with the children at the nursery school.

Wednesday morning was spent inspecting the SONY Electric Co. plant just outside Tokyo. I was very impressed with the extensive testing and other quality control measures which were used to assure that television sets were functioning properly before being shipped out for sale.

Thursday morning was spent at a meeting with Tokyo's Metropolitan Police Board. Tokyo, a city of more than 11 million people, has a very low crime rate. In fact, it is known as the safest city in the world. I think that the low crime rate is due to the relations among the Japanese people, the laws of the country, and the methods used to enforce those laws by units such as Tokyo's Metropolitan Police. Japan has strict gun control laws and enforcement of those laws. Therefore, the murder rates are very low compared to U.S. cities.



The mayor is shown through the huge IHI shipyard.

to a journey JAPAN

In Words and Pictures by the Mayor



The Newark delegation and guide on Miyajima Island.

Tokyo has had no heroin addicts since 1966! Compared to Newark where about 50 per cent of our crime is related to hard drugs, we can understand how effective control of drugs can produce a dramatic reduction in crime.

Thursday afternoon we visited NHK Broadcasting Center. This is the public radio and television corporation in Japan. It is somewhat like England's BBC. The quality of NHK's television programming is generally superior to our commercial TV stations.

Friday morning, we were treated to a lesson in flower arranging. In Japan, part of a young lady's preparation



Mrs. Gibson, at left, in a crowded shopping arcade.

for matrimony is studying the art of flower arrangement and gaining knowledge of how to conduct the traditional Japanese tea ceremony. Friday afternoon, we had a guided tour of Mitsukoshi Department store. Their department stores are just about the same as ours, but I think their prices are somewhat higher.

On Saturday morning we left Tokyo on Japan's super-express train. This train reaches speeds of 150 mph and was the system studied by U.S. planners of Metroliner. Saturday afternoon we arrived in Kyoto, which is Japan's ancient capital city.

On Sunday, we visited a number of impressive



Mrs. Gibson is greeted at a Tokyo nursery school.



The mayor and Hargrave lay wreath in Hiroshima.

Buddhist Temples and Shrines . . .

On Monday morning, we visited the Katsura Imperial Villa and Gardens. This Villa is used by the Imperial family at harvest time.

Hiroshima was a part of our schedule at my personal request because I wanted to see the city where, on August 6, 1945, the U.S. dropped the first atomic bomb on a populated area. Hiroshima and Nagasaki, another Japanese city bombed by the U.S. three days after the holocaust at Hiroshima, are the only populated areas which have ever been subjected to deliberate nuclear attack. Hiroshima today is a thriving metropolitan city with a very busy population.

On Tuesday morning, we met with the governor of Hiroshima prefecture. Japan is divided into prefectures rather than states. After our visit with the governor, we went to Peace Memorial Park, which is located at the center of the atomic-bombed area. There I placed flowers at the peace monument with a prayer that all humanity will soon realize the futility of war and end man's inhumanity to man.

Tuesday afternoon was spent in a visit to the Edajima Defense Academy, which is Japan's version of our Annapolis. On Wednesday morning, we paid a sightseeing visit to the pictorial island of Miyajima.

On Thursday morning, I was the speaker at the breakfast of the American Chamber of Commerce in Japan. They were interested in my ideas on the present status of American cities. Following breakfast we met with the officials of the planning and coordination bureau of Tokyo's metropolitan government.

Friday, we were treated to a demonstration of the traditional Japanese tea ceremony in the morning. Friday night we were guests at a performance of Kabuki play at the Japanese National Theatre in Tokyo.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS . . .

Tokyo has practically no unemployment problems. Japanese employees consider themselves as joining a company for life when they begin working for the company. Japanese companies have practically no layoffs. Everbody works all the time.

Housing supply in Tokyo and other cities is extremely limited. In Tokyo, it is normal for workers to commute an hour in each direction to their jobs.

I recommended to the Japanese officials that they consider strict controls on land use and development ■



The mayor's party outside Tokyo police headquarters.

Authorized rehabilitation of SCHOOL HEATING SYSTEMS at Alexander, Central Avenue, Cleveland, First Avenue and Lafayette schools at a cost of \$1,256,700.



Ray Dandridge, al centro, una de las grandes estrellas de la raza de color del Beisbol, entrena ahora jóvenes como éste, en el Centro de Recreos.

'WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN'

Black Baseball Star Is Coach at JFK

In the case of Dandridge, that certainly rings true. Although he was one of the best infielders in black baseball, Dandridge was nearly 40 when the Minneapolis Millers of the American



Ray Dandridge estaba en la flor de su juventud cuando jugaba tercera base para el Veracruz en Méjico.

As the poet might have said: "Of all the sad words of tongue or pen . . . Too bad so many great black players came to that kind of end." □



Community programs of Newark NAACP include day care center at 16 Johnson Ave., and Scudder Homes Little League baseball team, with adult leaders George Branch, left, and Curtis Way. Way is NAACP's urban program director.

PHOTOS BY ARISTOCRAT STUDIO
COURTESY NEWARK NAACP

Entre los programas comunales de la NAACP de Newark se incluyen el Centro de Cuidado para Niños, localizado en el número 16 de la Avenida Johnson y el equipo de Beisbol de Pequeñas Ligas de Scudder Homes, bajo el liderato adulto de George Branch, a la izquierda y Curtis Way. Way es el director de programas.

NAACP BRANCH

Once in One Room, Group



By MARILYN GAYNOR

What is the Newark branch of the NAACP into these days? Well, according to Curtis Way, urban program director, it's into a lot.

"We have become a more service-oriented organization," he declares. "Our main thrust is the development and maintenance of day care centers, food stamp distribution counseling, welfare counseling, adult basic education centers, legal assistance, consumer study and many other valuable services."

Just 10 years ago the organization operated out of a small back room on Clinton Avenue, and depended on volunteers to run its few programs. Now it has taken over a number of buildings—a former bank, a theater, and a couple apartment houses—and

is running a variety of major economic, housing, educational and cultural activities.

The NAACP Multi-Purpose Center, housed in a building donated by Fidelity Union Trust Co. two years ago and located at 505 Clinton Ave., is the headquarters for many activities.

One program there is veteran counseling. NAACP workers review cases for dishonorable discharges for minor offenses, give housing assistance, explain GI benefits and aid in job placement.

The NAACP plans to start testing on the premises for sickle cell anemia. Also, the Multi-Purpose Center is engaged with the Beth Israel Hospital mental health clinic, in family planning advice, alleviating housing problems and job placement. The center has had free diphtheria, whooping

cough, tetanus vaccinations and, in Summer Nutritionals that served 250 young people breakfast and lunch.

The NAACP is part of an 88-unit rehabilitation project of buildings at 825 S. 860 S. 11th Sts., Grace Baxter Houses. To date, \$ has been spent.

The rehabilitation buildings has stretched three years and at repairs are being made. There has been plenty of work regarding the apartment.

"Approximately more is needed to complete project," reports Way. He has gone to Housing and Urban Development (HUD) legislation won't permit a non-profit organization to fund a non-profit organization. They can give support.



KIDS GET A TASTE OF TIBET



PHOTOS BY MAURICE HALL

"A Day in Tibet" was the theme of the annual Museum Festival at the Newark Museum. Children drink tea beneath banners; inspect rare Lhasa Apennine and take a make-believe ride on a wooden yak. Many projects were made in after-school and Saturday classes.

CH IS BRANCHING OUT

Now Provides Variety of Community Activities



Leading entertainers appear at NAACP Cultural Center. At left, Duke Ellington is greeted by Harry Wheeler, Curtis Way and Cecilia Gordon. Above, Kool and the Gang, a rock music group.

Artistas sobresalientes llegan al Centro Cultural NAACP. A la izquierda, Duke Ellington es saludado por Harry Wheeler, Curtis Way y Cecilia Gordon. Abajo, 'Kool and the Gang' grupo de músicos.



Workman was on stilts to plaster ceiling in NAACP housing rehabilitation project at 825 S. 10th St. and 860 S. 11th St. Federal fund cut has halted work.

Un trabajador en zancos empañeta un tejado del proyecto de rehabilitación de viviendas de la NAACP en el número 825 Sur de la Calle 10 y el 860 de la Calle 11.

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\$300,000 mplete the y. "We have and Urban ; however, nit HUD to rganization. ort only if

they have ownership of the apartments."

Way claims such legislation is the reason HUD is one of the biggest "slumlords" in the country. Moreover, if legislation does not permit the funds to be spent, it might mean that \$1.5 million will be bulldozed away, Way warns.

But Ellsworth Morgan, chairman of the Newark Tenants Organization and a resident of Fenderson Houses, comments: "I honestly believe that completion of repairs is fairly simple. What HUD and the sponsor have done is to adopt different names and procedures to cloud and complicate the issue." Morgan also suggests "the same bank that would donate an entire building to the NAACP would loan them the money to finish the rehabilitation."

On the bright side, the NAACP has a fully functioning

day care center for 90 children at 16 Johnson Ave. There is one teacher for every 15 children and a social worker for every 30. Also, the NAACP is busy renovating another building at 725 High St. Way predicts that 30 children will be moved to the new center by Sept. 1.

For many people, the NAACP Cultural Center at 83 Elizabeth Ave. is "what's happening," especially during the summer months. In the past, Kool and the Gang, the Ohio Players, Duke Ellington and many other well known artists have appeared for performances.

The cultural center has weekly discotheques, regularly scheduled films and a monthly preschool educational and cultural program. A theater workshop is being formed and anyone interested in exploring acting talents should contact the NAACP.

This summer and fall you can expect to see the animals from Turtle Back Zoo on July 18, the production of "Him and Her" in August, Sesame Street, Sept. 19, and Bill Cosby and The Electric Company, Nov. 21.

The NAACP has a lot of unused space where many activities and services could be developed and expanded. The Multi-Purpose Center and the Cultural Center are not used to fullest potential.

Constantly troubled by the lack of operating funds, the lack of community interest in some areas and the difficulty of getting qualified talent to manage programs already in existence, the NAACP has been unable to develop many of its plans. The organization hopes to acquire the necessary tools to implement them soon.



"Un Día en el Tibet" fue el tema del Festival Anual del Museo Junior del Museo de Newark. Los niños pudieron saborear té bajo banderolas; inspeccionar los raros perros Lasha Apso, y tomar un paseo imaginario en un Yak de madera. Los proyectos fueron hechos por estudiantes, en horas después de clases y durante los sábados.





GARDEN SPOT: At a recent City Council meeting, Donald Mackey of 51 Clifton Ave. urged that empty land in Newark be used for community vegetable gardens. He said this would help cut the cost of nutritious food for local residents, and would beautify neglected vacant areas. His proposal has also been sent to the Department of Health and Welfare.

THERE'S THE WINDUP: A "Slow Pitch" softball league is sponsored by the Department of Recreation and Parks every Tuesday and Thursday from 6 to 8 p.m. at Weequahic Park. The program is for adults only — 21 and over — and several teams have been formed already. Further information is available from the Recreation Department, 733-3941.

GOING TO PRESS: The Newark Health Planning Agency, an arm of the Department of Health and Welfare, has begun issuing its own newsletter about its programs and the city's health problems. William T. Farrow, a research specialist, is editor. Copies are available from the agency at 1 Lincoln Ave., Newark, N.J. 07104; telephone 733-7605.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Visitors to the Municipal Court building behind the City Hall shouldn't pay too much attention to the directory on the lobby wall. It still lists James DelMauro as chief judge, although he left the court several years ago. So did most of the other judges on the directory.

ARTISTIC TOUCH: The Black Art Students Alliance and the Black Organization of Students recently sponsored an art exhibit and sale at Rutgers Newark. Dwight Nabii is chairman of the alliance, with offices at 101 Washington St. (622-9436).

TOGETHERNESS: The Urban League of Essex County has put out a new pamphlet, "Getting It Together," listing the agency's programs — from free eye exams to college counseling, and from job-finding to advice on home repairs. Charles Sanders, executive director, says copies are available from the Urban League at 508 Central Ave. (623-1780).

A SHARE OF CARE: The Day Care Coordinating Council of Essex County at 11 Hill St. (624-8627) assists 160 centers in writing proposals, drafting budgets, recruiting and training staffs, and obtaining equipment and services. The council works to expand and improve day care throughout the county.

WHY BE BLUE? The Newark Police Department, in its newest recruitment drive, points out patrolmen now earn from \$11,084 to \$12,250 and get scholarship aid as well as many fringe benefits. High school graduates between the ages of 18 and 35 can get more information from Carmen Biase, public relations and recruitment officer, at 57 Green St. (733-6315).

JOIN THE PARTY: Mrs. Beverly Slaughter of 218 Howard St. (Apt. 3H) wants to organize a second annual block party for residents of Scudder Homes. She asks that anyone who can donate food, drinks, tables, chairs, talent or music get in touch with her as soon as possible.

PARK AT THE PARK: The Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce and the Newark Parking Authority will provide 750 free parking spaces for any three hours between 10 a.m. and midnight on Saturdays at the Military Park underground garage. The offer, to encourage downtown shopping, is good till mid-July and may become permanent.

LOOKING FOR WORK: Hundreds of Newark young people attended the recent "Career Fair" at the Terrace Room of Symphony Hall. The event featured booths of 50 companies and agencies, and was sponsored by the Newark Board of Education, Newark Housing Authority, Greater Newark Chamber of Commerce and Girl Scout Council of Essex County.

LOOKING BACKWARD: Members of the Newark Committee for the N.J. Symphony toured some of the city's most historic churches recently. And, in a separate development, some interested officials and residents are looking into the possibility of setting up a landmark preservation committee. (There may be more on this in our next issue.)

FILL 'ER UP: There's a coffee klatch every weekday morning, along with arts and crafts sessions, at the Roseville Senior Center in the old Tivoli Theater, 540 Orange St. Mrs. Winifred Finneran, director, says afternoons feature sewing, crocheting, cards and games. Further information at 482-0180.

A PIECE OF THE ACTION: The first annual report of ACTION NOW, the city's complaint service, is a 32-page booklet filled with pictures and stories about the agency's work. The report was designed and produced by the Newark Public Information Office. Copies are available from ACTION NOW at Room B16A City Hall, 733-6360.

PICTURE STORY: Photographs taken by James Darden and Al Dansbury were featured in a recent exhibit at the AARD boutique, 1077 Bergen St., and will be on display through June at the Newark Museum. Darden works for the Newark Consumer Affairs Project and Dansbury for the Department of Health and Welfare.

A BRIGHTER DAY: Young ladies in the power sewing department of the Mount Carmel Guild's rehabilitation training center recently made new curtains for the windows. They also painted posters to decorate the coffee shop. Ms. Laura Pesaniello is supervisor of the group, housed in a former bowling alley at 450 Market St.

Sprinting and Slugging for Good Causes

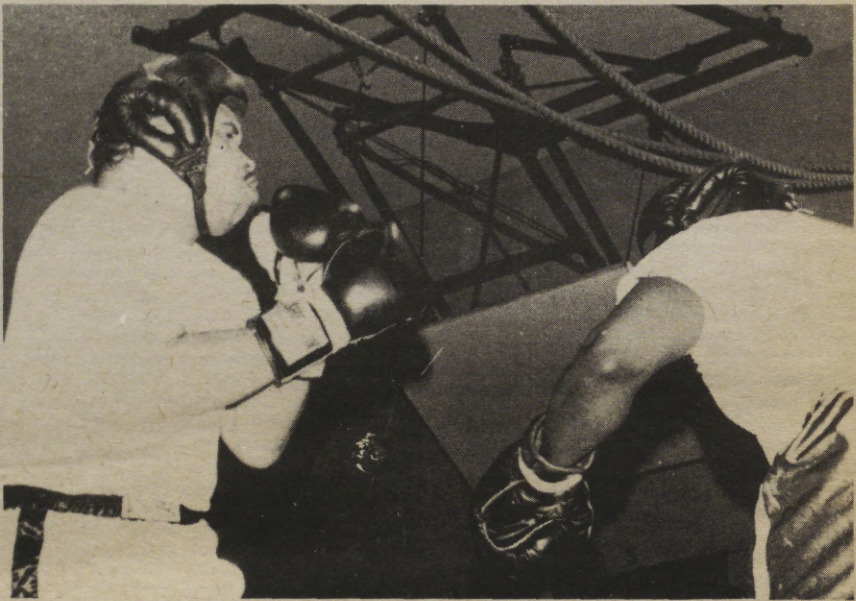


PHOTOS BY STAN JORDAN AND MAURICE HALL



City officials have been running and boxing to help promote local causes. In picture above, Judge Irvin Booker, at left, and Councilman Dennis Westbrook help open the track season at Ironbound Recreation Center. In photo below, Mayor Gibson slugs it out with George Branch in exhibition match for Timothy Still Scholarship Fund at West Kinney Junior High School.

Los oficiales han estado participando en carreras y torneos para promover causas locales. Arriba, el Juez Irvin Booker, izquierda, y el Concejal Dennis Westbrook ayudan durante la apertura de la temporada de Pista y Campo en el Centro de Rescreos del Ironbound. Abajo, el Alcalde Gibson le batea a George Branch durante un partido de exhibición para el Fondo de becas.



Doctors Probing Lead Perils

Progress in the fight to wipe out lead poisoning among children is evident in a study of hospital admission records by faculty members of the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

The study was done by Drs. Ann Browder, a former faculty member, and Donald B. Louria and Morris Joselow of the school's Department of Preventive Medicine and Community Health.

Dr. Louria said the statistics reflect an intensified blood screening program started in 1969 in collaboration with Newark's Department of Health and Welfare and the State Department of Health.

The screening program involved reaching into the community with reminders of the need for blood testing. Community volunteers, such as Christine McCoy, spread information on the program and get children to take blood tests.

One of the most significant findings of the study was that lead poisoning — in contrast to reports in other studies — does not seem to be related to

ethnic grouping.

"Approximately equal percentages of the children screened from each group, black, white or Spanish-speaking, were hospitalized for treatment," said Dr. Joselow. "Lead poisoning is clearly related to the risk of exposure, whether from lead-based paints or other sources of environmental pollution."

About one-third of all testing is to followup former patients, to prevent re-poisoning. It is hoped that a screening drive, planned for this summer, will reach most untested Newark children.

The study also shows a high degree of re-poisoning of children once they return home from the hospital. In one calendar year 33 lead-poisoned children were

treated at least twice and of these, 16 were admitted three or more times. Three were admitted at least five times for treatment.

Dr. Louria said: "Screening and early detection can only do part of the job. Housing must be upgraded. If we must keep sending children back to a poisoned environment, we won't solve lead poisoning in Newark."

Dr. Browder added that the worst concentration of blood poisoning is among children aged 1 to 4 and these seem hardest to reach because they are not in school or day care. The physician urges parents with children in this age group to contact the college, the city health division or a pediatrician to have a blood test made.

Some Spots for Tots

Is your child too young for a day care center?

Maybe not, says the Day Care Coordinating Council of Essex County. It lists four Newark centers which accept children under 2 years of age.

The centers are: Babyland, 755 South Orange Ave. (624-9172); Newark Day Center, 15 E. Kinney St. (643-5710); Ebony Learning Center, 127 Keer Ave. (923-4666) and Parent and Child Center, 12 Sheffield Drive (484-8814).

THE HONOR ROLL

In our last issue we published the names of 12th grade students who had made the honor roll at least once this year in Newark public high schools. This time we are listing 11th grade students who have been on the honor roll. The list was suggested by Charles Bell, president of the Board of Education, and compiled by school principals and Nathaniel Potts, director of community affairs for the board.

ARTS HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH HONORS: Diane Holt, Bencilla Campbell, Linda Hamilton.
REGULAR: Eli Climbingbear, Addie Legette, Ruth Schmidt, Vickie Parker, Ronnell Bey, Dean Purdie, Sabrina Slater, Deborah Campbell, Margaret El, Marvin Jones, Karen Hubbard, Charlotte Kincey, Earlena Williams, Frank Jones, Mamie Skipper, LeFerrell VanDiver, Lamont Yancey, William Blount, Leonard Chisholm, April Curvin, Rochelle Foushee, Carol Lumford, Stephanie McDaniel, Michelle Muldrow, Vernell Nelson, Renee Brown, Karen Murray, Denise Quick, John Stewart, Florine Chance, Alvin Little, Ruby Sampson, Tommysena Smith, Michele Johnson, Karen Mitchell, Cheryl Pompey.

BARRINGER HIGH SCHOOL

Nida Anderson, Susan Andrade, Olga Barquin, Jose Barrueco, Glenmore Bembry, Nancy Barquin, Jewell Cullaro, Germaine Cuozzo, Louise Coe, JoAnn Dellapi, Carol D'Emidio, Vela DeV Vaughn, Carol Dubin, Tawana Eatmon, Fausto Egoavil, Tina Federicci, John Garvetski, Maria Goncalves, Hector Gonzalez, Darryl Gooden, Camilio Hernandez, Jack Jan, Willie Jenkins, Ronald Kinder, Brenda King, Jimmy Lee, Andrea Lopez, Evelyn Luetgering, Charles Mackey, Robin Martes, Lurelle Maxwell, Efrain Medina, Mary Mays, Jacqueline Moate, Gladys Monserate, Miriam Mrugal, Agnes Munley, Denise McFee, Carmen Nanni, Salvatore Nardone, Daniel Narducci, David Olive, Debra Pace, Joseph Pannulli, Shadikant Patel, Beth Phillips, Willie Rouse, Gerardo Spiga, Karen Serritella, Aiside Vega, Barry White, Tyrone Willis.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

SUPERIOR: Yew Din Eng, Keith Grier.

REGULAR: Diana Benlice, Sandra Matthews, Christopher Cottle, James Jarrell, Raymond Andrews, Deborah Barnes, Charles Bradley, Jerome Bush, Thomas Green, Wayne Hughes, Zellows Briscoe, Christine Champagne, Lawrence Cowles, Deborah Green, Sandra McCain.

EAST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL

HIGH HONORS: Luis Gaspar, Debra Barbato, Marietta Bartley, Michele Cerami, Patricia McAleavy, Anna Rodriguez, Rosemary Carberry, Linda Colaluca, Leonard Davis, Jose Pinheiro, Kay Hacela, Deborah Bittner, Anthony Moreira, Sylvia Sirven, Grimalde Antao, Luisa Lusquinos, Carol Santoro, Mark Patrizia, Heracleio Pacheco, Kathy Wiczczak.

HONORS: Richard Gesumaria, Michelle Centra, Suzanne Hadulich, Joann Lievechi, Maryann Popik, Jayne Cobb, Gary DeNoia, Jose Lopez, Fernando Neto, Angelina Moreira, Jeanette Feijo, Vera Garganta, Rosa Rodrigues, Elaine Salgado, Vincent DaSilva, Marion Laurino Alicia Rue, Humberto Hernandez, Dolores Romanyshyn, Ermelind DaCunha, Joseph Medeiros, Maria Teixeira.

SHABAZZ HIGH SCHOOL

SUPER HONOR ROLL: Donna Winston, Lucy Bailey, Benjamin Serge, Bettie Thomas, Jasmine Reyes, Georgia Young, Maribel DeLeon, Deborah Lendor, Deborah Moody, Lee Davis.

REGULAR: Robert Bynum, Marilyn Sadler, James E. Andrews, Toni Lewis, Michael Minatee, Catherine Seward, Aretha Pugh, Deborah Henderson, Yolanda Johnson, Lorraine Cook, Benita Kennedy, Renee Frazier, Rhonda McQueen, Peggy Hemfield, Sharon Moore, Alvin Thomas, David Coleman, Allyson Franklin, Eleanor Smith, Brenda Corbett, John Gibbons, Lucinda Williams, Gene Roberts, Ethel Gray, Sharon Moore, Odessa Page, Gregory Moya, Verneatha Minnigan, Laverne Henderson, Caphus Ray, Alvin Thomas, Michele Williams, Pier Bailey, Margaret Well, Kathy Smiley, Edell Harris, Jeannette Murphy, Cheryl Miles, Alexander Stothoff.

VAILSBURG HIGH SCHOOL

SUPER: Guinta Blernis, Phyllis Binno, Robert Brodo, Ann Cicora, Cynthia Coppola, Angela Cosimano, Laura Cunningham, Antoinette Damiano, Patricia Dileo, Amato Russomanno, Michael Faraone, Sharon Insabella, Migdalia Machado, Joseph Machiaverna, Cynthia MacKenzie, Roseanne Mancini, Jean Marinucci, Silvana D'Agostini, Barbara Morgan, Alexandra Nicola, Loretta Piscioti, Karen Rutledge, Terry Vlastaras, Renee Vinet, Ted Lewandowski, John Santucci, Bonnie Sherbo, Elizabeth Weston, Mary Ann O'Beirne.

REGULAR: Stephi Ruben, Thomas Allenspach, James Williams, Carla Andriola, Cynthia Crenshaw, Fred DeCorte, Joan DeVivo, Linda Jablonski, Renee Johnson, John Lebruy, Linda Marino, Kim Peniston, Igdaia Roldan, Joan Romano, Debra Vendemia, Robert Yannazzone, Vincent Thomas, William Yacus, Robert Palmisano, Michael Rosky, Sharon Morgan, Eileen Swierat, Donna Puerari.

WEEQUAHIC HIGH SCHOOL

Tyrone Good, Mack Brooks, Carolyn Reed, Harold Favors, Bernard Fleming, Gladys Shipman, Kevin Marshall, Patricia Garrett, Sheila Banks, Benjamin Bernier, Cassandra Vaughn, Francine Drewry, Phillip Gibbs, Lucille Batts, Sheena Finch, Annie Hodge, Janice McLeod, Deborah Simms, Yvonne Young, Betty Parham, Taryn Ford, Patricia McGuire, David Evelyn, Gail Boulden, Deborah Motley, Marvin Conerly, Michael Harrison, Theresa Cox, Shane Gaskins, June Parson, Althea Moore.

WEST SIDE HIGH SCHOOL

SUPER: Stanley Weeks.
REGULAR: Gary Pleasant, Margaret Jones, Marjorie Haskins, Yolanda Rios, Diane Bell, Dorothy Bogar.

READ INFORMATION

Shabazz Runners Win Medal in Penn Relay



Track team from Malcolm X Shabazz High School won plaque and medals in 1-mile relay at Penn Games in Philadelphia. From left are Dennis James, Bruce Freeman, Ardeed Arbubakrr (stand-in for Donald Cowart) and Anthony Freeman. Picture was taken by Vincent Finch, head track coach.

El equipo de Pista y Campo de la Escuela Superior Malcolm X Shabazz ganó placa y medallas en el relevo de una milla en los juegos olímpicos de Pensilvania en Philadelphia. De izquierda a derecha aparecen Dennis James, Bruce Freeman, Ardeed Arbubakrr (suplente para Donald Cowart) y Anthony Freeman. La foto fue tomada por Vincent Finch, entrenador de Pista y Campo.

NAMES in the NEWS

SAMUEL CONVISSOR, who served as press secretary for Mayor HUGH J. ADDONIZIO in the early 1960s, recently failed in his own bid to become president of the village board of trustees in South Orange—a position comparable to mayor. Convisor and his ticket were defeated in the village election. He's now a public relations man for RCA.

GUY ACCETURA, a vice president of Western Electric Co., is the new president of the Newark YM-YWCA. He succeeds J. N. DIEMAN, who served two years. The new president received his gavel from ROBERT WILSON JR., managing director of the local Y.

MS. EULA A. PENN, a former Englewood teacher, has joined the Day Care Coordinating Council of Essex County as an early childhood specialist. She will work with the council's executive director, MRS. V. CLAUDIA IREDELL, and assistant director, MS. DENISE A. TROWER.

MRS. SANDRA BELLINGER of 386 Dayton St., president of the Kretschmer Tenants Organization, organized an Easter party for underprivileged children in the Dayton area. She obtained donations from many sources to help the kids.

MRS. JEAN GEIGER and **MRS. PAULA GILLILAND** have been named to the editorial board of the Chamber of Commerce magazine, "Newark!" Mrs. Geiger is director of public relations for Blue Cross-Blue Shield and Mrs. Gilliland holds a similar job with Fidelity Union Trust Co. Both are former newspaper reporters.

A male feminist? There's one on the faculty of Rutgers Newark. He's **WARREN FARRELL**, lecturer in political science. He serves on the board of directors of the National Organization of Women (NOW), the leading women's lib group, and he's written a book called "Beyond Masculinity."

ALFRED TIMOTHY GOULLET of 17 Noll Place was featured in a recent sports article in the New York Times. Still hearty at 82, Goullet was one of the greatest professional bicycle riders of all time. He and a partner set a 2,758-mile record in 1914.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co. has named **WINSTON R. WILSON** staff manager of its Newark district. The company's office is at 702 High St.

Miss **MARY LOU WILLIAMS**, the noted jazz composer and musician, performed recently at the Roseville Senior Center, 540 Orange St. Miss Williams has worked with Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman and other musicians. In recent years she has composed a number of religious pieces, and helped many musicians who are down on their luck.

MRS. ELAYNE BRODIE, chairman of the Title I Central Parents Council, and **MRS. EVELYN SALKIN**, a delegate, recently went to San Diego, Calif., to study an outdoor education program. They have been gathering ideas that could be used in educational and recreational projects for Newark's 35,000-acre watershed.

Rev. ARTHUR S. JONES, executive director of Total Employment and Manpower (TEAM), was honored at a recent testimonial dinner. Mr. Jones' agency has received \$24 million and found jobs for 10,000 persons. He is also an African Methodist Episcopal minister. Dinner co-chairmen were **MILES AUSTIN**, disaster relief director of the Essex Red Cross, and **JOHN MAGUIRE**, employment director of Public Service Electric & Gas Co.

NATHANIEL POTTS, director of community affairs for the Newark Board of Education, has been named to the advisory board of the Institute of Social Relations of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Newark. A graduate of Winston-Salem State College and Seton Hall University, he has been active in many church and civic groups.

Howard University in Washington recently presented a three-day symposium on the works of **IMAMU AMIRI BARAKA**, the Newark poet and playwright formerly known as LeRoi Jones. The program included productions of his plays and speeches by Baraka, a graduate of Howard.

Deputy Mayor **JOSEPH FRISINA** has been named tax assessor for the City of Newark. He succeeds **SAUL WOLFE**, who resigned to devote fulltime to his law practice. Wolfe said "there is much yet to be done by my successor to remedy the accumulated ills of many years' duration..." Frisina worked in the real estate section of the Newark Housing Authority before becoming deputy mayor in July 1970.

St. Michael's Medical Center has appointed Miss **NORAH E. MCCARTHY** as director of nursing service. Miss McCarthy, a native of Ireland, studied in London before coming to Newark and St. Michael's in 1961. She's held various nursing positions at the hospital.

JOSEPH A. BARBETTA, an advertising and public relations man, and **JOHN G. PAYNE**, manager of community relations for Western Electric Co., have been named to the board of trustees of the Newark Community Center of the Arts. The school, in its sixth year, provides instruction in music, drama and dance for nearly 1,000 youngsters.

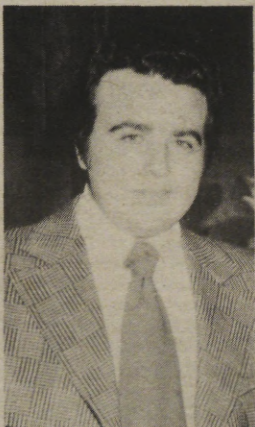
Rev. HARRY T. GRACE JR. is the new rector of the House of Prayer Episcopal Church at Broad and State streets. He was formerly an assistant at a church in White Plains, N.Y.

Essex County College has named **ANGELO CASTUCCI** director of grants. Castucci, who lives in Vailsburg, taught school in Newark before joining the college staff as administrative assistant to the president two years ago.



Mrs. Shirley Greene, who works in the city business administrator's office, has been appointed to Newark Local Assistance Board.

La Sra. Shirley Greene, quien trabaja en la Oficina del Administrador Municipal, ha sido asignada a la Junta Local de Asistencia de la ciudad.



Anthony DiChiara, vice president of Liberty Optical Manufacturing Co., is new member of Newark Parking Authority.

Anthony DiChiara, vice-presidente de la Compañía Manufacturera Liberty Optical, es un nuevo miembro de la Autoridad de Aparcamiento.



PHOTOS BY ALBERT JEFFRIES

Mrs. Carrie F. Davis guides children across High Street, at James Street. She is one of 155 school crossing guards who aid children throughout the city.

La Sra. Carrie F. Davis ayuda a cruzar los niños a través de las Calles High y James. Ella es una de los 155 guardas de tránsito escolar que asisten a los niños.



Mrs. Ruth Madison at Warren Street School.
Sra. Ruth Madison en la Escuela de la Calle Warren.



Mrs. Leah Geser guards Maple and Lyons Aves.
Sra. Leah Geser a las Aves. Maple y Lyons.

City's School Crossing Guards Give Safety Education to Many Children

They Do More Than Stand on the Corner

By C. ALAN SIMMS

The 155 ladies in blue, who watch over our children while they go to and from school, and stand as familiar figures on the city's busy street corners, are known as school crossing guards.

First instituted in September 1953 to "relieve patrolmen to perform regular police duties," they have come to mean quite a lot in the way of safety and education to the communities they serve.

"I feel proud to know that I've had a little to do with the

children growing up," said Guard Leah Geser.

Her corner, Lyons and Maple Avenues, directly in front of Beth Israel Hospital, has been her station for 20 years, and she has remembrances of children that she has guided over the years — including this reporter.

"One time my foot got caught in a pothole in the street," she said. "My ankle was twisted and I couldn't move, when a young lady whom I used to cross came up to me, and while the ambulance was on the

way, she put on my guard cap and directed traffic for me."

Each school guard receives 20 hours of training at the Police Academy in first aid, personal protection and traffic control, as well as three days of field duty with the aid of a regular patrolman or guard.

Stationed at the three-way intersection of Warren and Wickliffe streets, where they are met by Raymond Boulevard, Guard Ruth "Willie" Madison says her job is "to educate children on how to take care of themselves even when I'm not on duty."

"The children live in this neighborhood," she goes on. "They should know how to cross when school isn't in, too."

Calling it mental work, she says: "You have to train a child to listen to your signals." A guard must be able to maintain

"control at a distance," she continues.

Mrs. Madison crosses a 7-year-old spanish boy who at one time did not understand English or the traffic lights.

"I had to make him understand my signals and teach him the colors on the traffic lights, and their meanings," she says.

"I have my own system for crossing," she explains and notes the danger involved in crossing at a three-way corner.

Guards start at \$2.50 per hour and after four years make \$4 per hour. Presently there is no limit to the number of years a guard can work, but they do not have retirement benefits.

The ladies, mostly married and with children of their own, provide important education in traffic safety for the children they guide.

Carrie F. Davis, school guard at James and High streets, has been on the job for 15 years, and teaches a safety education class at Burnet Street School to the kindergarden classes each spring.

The classes are "quite successful," says Mrs. Davis. "The children volunteer information and we get a conversation going about safety tips."

A resident of the Burnet Street area for 35 years, Mrs. Davis explains that it helps the guard to know the parents of the children she crosses. "It makes for better understanding," she says.

Guards provide service to approximately 100 schools throughout the city. There are 52 guards in the North Police District, 33 in the South, 54 in the West and 16 in the East.

Taking Care of Business

What are the keys to success or failure in business in the Newark area?

Three Newark College of Engineering students have just done a study and come up with these answers:

Personal background, individual initiative, work experience, business knowhow, education, and competitive effectiveness.

The students — John P. Yanoso, Thomas Mercandante

and Mark Spagnolo — worked with NCE's industrial engineering department and the Small Business Administration to measure these factors in their five-month analysis of some 60 Newark area businesses.

They found many newcomers to small business need more experience in pricing, credit, inventory, advertising, marketing, insurance, and financial management.

The students suggested that some entrepreneurs should receive strong training before they ever try to start or take over their own business.

The study was sponsored by a \$3,000 grant of the Edward Aldrin Foundation.

Censo - Un Perfil de la Gente

La gente de Newark no ganará mucho dinero, pero viaja bastante.

Tal vez estos dos hechos no hagan noticia, pero se destacaron enormemente entre los datos finales del censo de 1970. Las cifras del conteo federal muestran que los negros y las personas de origen Puertorriqueño aún están a la zaga en cuanto a ingresos con el resto de la ciudadanía. Sin embargo, aún los blancos en Newark no catalogan muy bien comparados con las personas que viven en los suburbios cercanos.

Un perfil de la gente de la ciudad, basado en el censo, ha sido desarrollado por Allan D. Levine de la Cámara de Comercio del alto Newark.

Esta investigación indica que el censo ha sido ampliamente criticado como incorrecto, particularmente en las grandes ciudades. Pero es su sentir que éste puede ofrecer algunas ideas generales sobre quién vive aquí y qué están haciendo.

El censo encontró 381,930 personas en Newark, incluyendo 207,302 personas de la raza negra (un 54.2 por ciento) y 27,443 Puertorriqueños (un 7.2 por ciento). Líderes en ambos grupos han acusado al censo de haber contado de menos. El censo también encontró que habían 40,104 personas de

origen extranjero viviendo en la ciudad, un diez por ciento de la población. Los italianos y los cubanos comprenden los grupos mayores de ciudadanos en Newark nacidos fuera de los Estados Unidos. El censo encontró que el ingreso promedio para todas las familias en Newark es de \$8,637 anuales.

Hay grandes diferencias entre los ingresos familiares dependiendo del grupo étnico: para los negros es de \$7,564 anuales, para los Puertorriqueños es de \$6,310 anuales, y para el resto es de \$10,319.

Estas diferencias también salen a relucir en otras gráficas compiladas por Levin sobre información del censo: Aproximadamente una de cada cuatro familias negras o Puertorriqueñas de Newark caen por debajo de la línea de la pobreza, cuyo promedio anual es de \$3,800; pero solo una de cada

diez familias blancas cae bajo esta misma línea.

La pobreza y la renovación urbana aparentemente mantienen a muchos ciudadanos de Newark en movimiento. El censo muestra que cuatro de cada diez familias vivían en un lugar diferente en 1970, al que habitaban en 1965. Aproximadamente la mitad de todas las familias Puertorriqueñas y de la raza de color se mudaron dentro de la ciudad durante un período de cinco años; y casi una tercera parte de la población blanca también cambió de residencia.

La edad promedio en todos los grupos es de 25.9 años. La mitad de los Puertorriqueños en la ciudad caen bajo las edades de 17 años y medio.

TELL US ABOUT IT
Call us at 623-3120 with news about your neighborhood.

Visitors Ahead, 2-1

Nearly two out of every three people who work in Newark do not live in the city.

That's one finding of a Newark Chamber of Commerce study of census figures on employment.

Newark residents hold only 67,000 of the 185,000 jobs in the city. The number of jobs has been shrinking, and commuters are getting a bigger share of them.

Back in 1960, Newark residents held 45 per cent of the more than 200,000 jobs here. But by 1970, city dwellers had only 36 per cent of the local jobs.



Mrs. Etta Castelluccio, left, and Mrs. Eliza Morris check bargains at Newark Public Library's first major book sale. Library sold more than 2,000 books.

La Sra. Etta Castelluccio, a la izquierda y la Sra. Eliza Morris cotejan las "gansas" en la primera gran venta de libros de la Biblioteca Pública de Newark.

TENANTS CAN TELL THEIR TROUBLES

And Help Build Movement At Tuesday Night Sessions

Many of the people in the crowded room nodded and murmured knowingly as a woman from Fairmount Avenue told her story.

The woman had trouble with her landlord. He wouldn't make repairs, so she stopped paying rent. Then he sent her an eviction notice.

So she came, in desperation, to one of the Tuesday night meetings of the Newark Tenants Organization.

There she could tell her experiences to sympathetic audience — community activists, lawyers and law students, and many tenants who knew just what she was up against.

She could also hear similar stories from other tenants, and get advice from some veterans of the struggle for decent housing. And after the meeting, she and other tenants could consult privately with a lawyer on how to avoid eviction and force landlords to make improvements.

The Tuesday night meetings began a year-and-a-half ago, and they're still going strong. Anyone who has a housing problem is welcome to drop into the second-floor hall of a Rutgers building at 101 Washington St. and talk about it.

The weekly meetings not only help to resolve individual problems, but also build the tenant movement in the city.

Ellsworth Morgan, chairman of the NTO, says many tenants come at first just to get legal aid. But then, he says, they see that they can do a lot more if they band together with others in their building and around the city.

The Newark Tenants Organization represents people living in both private and public housing. Its president is Toby Henry, who has led the 3-year rent strike at Stella Wright Homes.

The organization — affiliated with state and national tenant

unions — also sponsors weekly sessions for public housing residents at Columbus Homes, 112 8th Ave., every Saturday, and periodic conferences for tenants from many communities.

The group shares an office at 53 Central Ave. with the Association of Black Law Students, and it puts out its own monthly newspaper, "Tenant News." It is staffed by volunteers, including many law students from Rutgers.

"Most tenants see their problems as legal," observes Morgan, "so we had to be able to provide legal, technical assistance." Most tenants aren't interested in organizing but only in solving their own problems when they first approach the NTO, he adds.

Recalling the start of the Tuesday sessions, Morgan says "we just did it as a trial... Every Tuesday, some people would come. We haven't gone out to recruit people, but folks are getting to know us."

He concedes that many people come once, get some advice and go away. But, he adds, "they can tell other people and this way, other folks learn."

The NTO wants to educate and mobilize tenants, and do

Ellsworth Morgan, chairman of Newark Tenants Organization, presides at Tuesday night discussion on housing problems at 101 Washington St.

PHOTO BY JETTY ZEEK

more than "just casework," Morgan says. So anyone who brings a problem to the Tuesday night meeting is expected not just to discuss it privately with a lawyer, but to share it with the entire group.

Sometimes the individual problem will lead to a court battle, or demonstration, or organizing drive, or negotiations with landlords. The NTO is checking out collective bargaining tactics, and it has already signed an agreement with the landlord of 88-family buildings at 1 Grumman Ave. and 2 Keer Ave.

Morgan — a Yale graduate who knows how to use street-corner talk — got into the tenant movement a few years ago when he received an eviction notice from his building on S. 11th St. He hasn't moved yet.

Morgan had worked with the Student Nonviolent

Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and is a supervisor for VISTA, so he just applied his "community organizer's head" to the housing fight.

"The civil rights movement hasn't disappeared," he declares. "It's just that people are working in different movements."

He claims the tenant movement can bring together "a broader cross-section of people than on other issues... We've got the Black Panthers, Welfare Rights, Committee for Unified Newark and the church folks working together without any fuss." Puerto Ricans and whites are also part of the movement.

The NTO has represented the housing project tenant associations that have sought to continue the rent strike against the Newark Housing Authority. Many of the NTO leaders have broken away from the Newark Tenants Council, a more moderate group, which has tried to settle the strike.

The NTO, unlike the NTC, also represents tenants outside public housing.

Morgan says the organization has to work to muster money and manpower. "It's hard to maintain a group

Ellsworth Morgan, chairman de la Organización de Inquilinos de Newark, preside la discusión sobre problemas de viviendas durante una de las reuniones de los martes por la noche.

when you don't have an issue," he asserts. "But we now know how to reach people when we need them. That's part of the organizing process."

"We're laying a foundation," he continues. "We can't put a timetable on folks — but they know we exist."

Those who want to know more can call the NTO at 642-6471, or drop in any Tuesday night at 101 Washington St.

Library Isn't Total Silence

The Newark Public Library is collecting spoken as well as written words about life in New Jersey.

The library's New Jersey Reference Division has begun an Oral History project — tape-recorded interviews with community leaders and people with ties to the past.

Among those interviewed so far are the son of a famous Newark architect and a veteran high-school teacher.

Rutgers-Newark has donated seven tapes of discussions with civil rights leaders during an Afro-American history class.

It's WBGO's 25th Birthday

WBGO-FM, the Newark Board of Education radio station, has completed 25 years of broadcasting to the schools and community of Newark.

During this period the station has brought many awards to Newark, and has had a number of its original radio series broadcast over educational stations across the country. As a result of these out-of-state broadcasts WBGO sometimes receives fan mail from children in schools thousands of miles away.

In the last few years a surprising number of young teachers and parents, when they escort children to the station for a broadcast, remember when they took part in "Spelldown" or "What's News?" or when they listened to WBGO programs when they were school children.

THERE'S HEALTH ON THE SHELF

The Newark Department of Health and Welfare has established a health information library at 1 Lincoln Ave., corner of Broadway.

Ms. Mulaney Hill, information specialist, said the library will serve employees of city agencies and local health institutions. She said reference books and newsletters are being collected, and donations of books and materials will be welcomed.

Broad Street Becomes a Path of Pride



The annual parade in honor of Crispus Attucks and Dr. Martin Luther King attracted thousands of marchers and spectators to Broad Street. Units passing City Hall included Central High School band, above, and Bronze Shields.

PHOTOS BY MAURICE HALL

La parada anual de Crispus Attucks y el Dr. Martin Luther King atrajo a miles de participantes y espectadores a la Calle Broad. Entre las unidades que desfilaron frente a la Alcaldía, vemos arriba la banda escolar de la Escuela Superior Central y la Organización Policiaca Escudos de Bronce.



Newark Seeks Speedup in Minority Hiring

Continued from page 1
workers, but "the problem is follow-through."

There is still a tendency, he feels, to fill jobs with "whoever is available," including friends and relatives of present employees. As a result, outsiders may never hear about available openings.

The mayor also believes the weakening of residence requirements — and their elimination for police and firemen — has slowed racial changes at City Hall.

An increasing number of city jobs at all levels are held by people who live outside Newark — some as far away as Nyack, N.Y., and Philadelphia. Many of these commuting employees are white.

The city's acting personnel director, Alonzo Kittrels, and the Human Rights Commission's executive director, Daniel W. Blue Jr., have already asked the N.J. Civil Service Commission to review the testing procedure for city jobs.

"The whole testing process," says Kittrels, "and the qualifications for jobs have not made it easy for minorities or women to take these tests and move into the mainstream."

Kittrels — the first black to head the personnel agency — wants to see blacks, Puerto Ricans and women moving into "policy-making position, so they can begin to effect some changes."

The personnel chief feels many of the supervisory jobs in city government could be safely removed from Civil Service. "Patronage is not the same kind of problem it was years ago," he says. "Nowadays politicians have to have employees who can produce, and deliver services to people."

Kittrels says his agency is trying to get some Civil Service testing done in Spanish, and is seeking "a commitment on the part of managers and supervisors" to promote minority employees and women.

At the Human Rights Commission, Director Blue says the ethnic survey "showed no major overall improvement in the employment of minorities and almost no attempt of upgrading minorities and women to supervisory or managerial positions with the City of Newark. This must be corrected."

Blue's assistant, Miss Charlotte Adams, who coordinated the survey, says letters of commendation, or pointed advice, were sent to various agencies — depending on their performance since 1971.

The commission is developing an "affirmative action" program for recruitment, hiring and promotion of blacks, Puerto Ricans and women. It plans to repeat the ethnic survey next year to see what headway has been made.

Miss Adams agrees Civil Service is a major problem. "The exams are not geared to urban problems," she says, and many are not related to the actual duties of a job.

According to the Human Rights survey, most city agencies registered some increases in black employees in the two years. But in many cases the changes were slight, and the totals still small.

Among major divisions of city government, the Fire Department continues to have by far the smallest minority representation — less than 5 per cent. Fire Director John Caulfield has given high priority to recruitment, but gains have been few so far.

A few agencies with sizable numbers of blacks — such as the Community Development Administration — suffered a loss of total jobs during the period.

But three major agencies — the Divisions of Welfare, Inspections and Sanitation — actually reduced their percentage of black employees in the last two years.

A number of agencies continue to have no Spanish-speaking employees. Only a few — notably the Police Department, Public Library and Division of Public Buildings — registered much of an increase in Spanish-speaking employees.

Puerto Rican and Latin American leaders are sharply critical of the city because of the scant progress in two years.

Antonio Perez, director of Field Orientation Center for Underprivileged Spanish (FOCUS), asserts: "There has been no effort to employ Spanish-speaking people on a professional basis... if you cannot find them here, look for them outside of Newark, the same way they looked outside for members of other ethnic groups to fill such important positions as personnel director, director of Planned Variations, and superintendent of schools."

Ramon River, leader of OYE, says Spanish-speaking people have yet to make their voting strength felt at City Hall.

And Mrs. Elba Andino of the Puerto Rican Ladies YM-YWCA Center voices disgust with promises of improvements.

The survey shows the total city work force went down by 596 jobs — about 9 per cent — during the period. At the same time, blacks had a net gain of 168 jobs, or about 9 per cent. The total of Spanish-speaking employees went up by 44.

The Human Rights survey did not include Public Employment Program (PEP) workers. More than 85 per cent of them are black or Hispanic, but most of their jobs are to be eliminated in the next few months because of federal fund cuts.

The survey did include autonomous agencies, such as the Board of Education and Housing Authority. They all had higher percentages of blacks than the city government, but they were about the same on Spanish-language workers.

But the combined percentage is still well below all estimates of the city's population.

The 1970 Census showed a black population of 54.2 per cent in Newark and a Spanish-speaking population of 7.2 per cent.

Most authorities agree that the Census undercounted minority groups, and that these groups have continued to grow.

Information about openings in city government is available from the Personnel Division in Room 203 of City Hall (733-3692) or from the N.J. Civil Service Commission at 1100 Raymond Blvd. (648-2498).

ETHNIC BREAKDOWN OF NEWARK CITY EMPLOYEES
COMPOSICION ETNICA DE LA EMPLEOMANIA MUNICIPAL DE NEWARK
compiled by Newark Human Rights Commission
compilada por La Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Newark

Department or Agency Departamento o Agencia	Total Employees Total de Empleados		Black Employees Empleados Negros		Spanish-speaking Empleados Hispanos		Percentage of Total Porcentaje Del Total	
	1971	1973	1971	1973	1971	1973	Black Negros	Hispanic Hispanos
THE MAYOR ALCAI DIA								
Mayor's office Oficina del Alcalde	18	36	3	22	1	7	61.1%	19.4%
Alcoholic Beverage Control Control de Bebidas Alcohólicas	6	7	0	3	0	0	42.9	0
Board of Adjustment Junta de Ajuste y Composición	10	10	3	3	0	0	30.0	0
Civil Defense Council Concilio de la defensa civil	7	6	1	1	0	0	16.6	0
Central Planning Board Junta Central de Planificación	2	2	1	1	0	0	50.0	0
City Planning Planificación Municipal	22	33	7	17	1	4	51.5	12.1
Community Development Desarrollo Comunal	474	347	343	230	44	27	66.3	7.7
Municipal Courts Cortes Municipales	78	84	17	21	2	5	25.0	5.9
Newark Museum Museo de Newark	103	98	16	19	1	0	19.3	0
Newark Public Library Biblioteca Publica de Newark	395	367	90	102	1	10	27.7	2.7
Human Rights Commission Comisión de Derechos Humanos	11	15	6	10	3	3	66.6	20.0
Neighborhood Conservation Conservación de Vecindarios	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
LAW DEPARTMENT DEPARTAMENTO LEGAL	26	34	6	11	0	0	32.3	0
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL CONCILIO MUNICIPAL	9	18	3	6	0	0	33.3	0
CITY CLERK SECRETARIA MUNICIPAL	26	28	4	7	3	2	25.0	7.1
DEPT. OF ADMINISTRATION DEPARTAMENTO DE ADMINISTRACION	54	59	13	23	1	2	38.9	3.4
DEPT. OF FINANCE DEPARTAMENTO DE FINANZAS	251	252	41	93	3	7	36.9	2.8
DEPT. OF RECREATION DEPARTAMENTO DE RECREOS	—	208	—	78	—	8	37.5	3.8
FIRE DEPARTMENT DEPARTAMENTO DE BOMBEROS	1,110	1,076	46	49	2	2	4.5	0.1
POLICE DEPARTMENT DEPARTAMENTO DE LA POLICIA	1,866	1,456	210	374	12	23	25.6	1.5
WATER UTILITY SERVICIO DE ACUEDUCTOS								
Commercial and accounts Cuentas Privadas y Comerciales	48	51	15	23	0	3	45.0	5.8
Water Supply Abastecimiento de Agua	257	262	80	92	2	7	35.1	2.6
DEPT. OF HEALTH/WELFARE DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUD Y BIENSTAR PUBLICO								
Director's office Oficina del Director	6	6	2	2	0	0	33.3	0
Health Salud	357	259	97	76	8	4	29.3	1.5
Welfare Bienestar Público	119	100	69	34	2	1	34.0	1.0
Rat and Pest Control Control de Ratasy Alimañas	78	51	60	44	9	7	86.2	13.7
Inspections Inspecciones	111	121	16	15	2	1	12.3	0.8
Lead Poisoning Envenenamiento de Plomo	—	57	—	46	—	3	80.7	5.2
Health Planning/Delivery Planificación de Salud/Envios	—	13	—	8	—	1	64.6	0.8
Ivy Haven Nursing Home Sanatorio Ivy Haven	133	—	94	—	—	—	—	—
Code Enforcement (FACE) Ejecucion de Códigos (FACE)	77	—	64	—	1	—	—	—
DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTAMENTO DE OBRAS PUBLICAS								
Director's Office Oficina del Director	9	10	1	4	0	1	40.0	10.0
Building Construction Construcción de Edificios	78	81	5	13	0	0	16.0	0
Motors Motores	111	109	23	23	0	0	21.1	0
Public Buildings Edificios Públicos	106	199	9	71	0	12	35.6	6.0
Sanitation Sanidad	648	651	363	313	42	45	48.0	6.9
Sewers Alcantarillados	72	75	41	48	2	2	64.0	2.6
Streets & Sidewalks Calles y Aceras	73	80	37	43	0	0	53.7	0
Traffic & Signals Transito y Senales	—	66	—	8	—	0	12.1	0
Baths and Pools Baños y Piscinas' Públicos	96	—	57	—	2	—	—	—
Parks and Grounds Parques y Terrenos Públicos	71	—	9	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL CITY EMPLOYEES TOTAL DE EMPLEADOS MUNICIPALES	6,923	6,327	1,765	1,933	143	187	30.5%	2.9%
AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES: AGENCIAS AUTONOMAS:								
BOARD OF EDUCATION JUNTA DE EDUCACION	6,199	6,442	2,810	2,701	191	182	41.9	2.8
HOUSING AUTHORITY AUTORIDAD DE HOGARES	1,250	1,150	607	548	29	58	47.6	5.0
PARKING AUTHORITY AUTORIDAD DE APARCAMIENTO DE AUTOS	25	—	13	—	1	1	52.0	4.0
PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT (PEP) 818 PROGRAMA DE EMPLEO PUBLICO	—	—	626	—	89	89	76.5	10.9
COMBINED TOTALS - CITY & AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES	14,372	14,762	5,182	5,821	363	517	39.4%	3.5%
TOTALES COMBINADOS DE LA CIUDAD Y AGENCIAS AUTONOMAS								

All the above figures, except for PEP, were obtained from the Newark Human Rights Commission. The totals and percentages were calculated by the Newark Public Information Office.

Between the 1971 and 1973 surveys, the Newark Commission for Neighborhood Conservation and Rehabilitation (NCNCR), Federally Assisted Code Enforcement (FACE) and Ivy Haven Nursing Home were terminated; the Lead Poisoning, Health Planning and Delivery, and Public Employment (PEP) programs were established; the Department of Recreation was created, and absorbed the Bureau of Parks and Grounds, and Baths and Pools, from the Department of Public Works; the Bureau of Traffic and Signals was transferred from the Police Department to Public Works.

Todas las cifras ofrecidas, exceptuando las de PEP, se obtuvieron a través de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos. Los totales y porcentajes fueron calculados por la Oficina de Información Pública.

Desde el primer estudio llevado a cabo en 1971 hasta el de 1973, la Comisión de Conservación y Rehabilitación de Vecindarios de Newark (NCNCR), la Oficina de Ayuda Federal para el cumplimiento de la Ley (FACE), y el Asilo de Ivy Haven, (todas dependencias municipales), fueron eliminadas; se crearon los Programas de Envenenamiento por Plomo, Planificación y Servicios de Salud, de Empleo Público (PEP) y de Parques y Recreos, éste último absorbiendo el Buró de Parques y Terrenos, Baños y Piscinas del Departamento de Obras Públicas; y el Buró de Tránsito y Señales se transfirió del Departamento de la Policía al Departamento de Obras Públicas.

Poco Empleo de Hispanos en Alcaldía

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privado de la ciudad es necesario que el municipio lleve la iniciativa. Por carta, he ordenado a aquellos departamentos y agencias municipales que aún no cuentan con personal hispano o negro, que tomen las medidas para emplearles y a aquellos que ya emplean miembros de estas minorías, a ofrecer ascensos y promociones a los que así lo ameriten.

El consenso de la opinión señala, entre otras cosas, las trabas y exigencias que el Departamento del Servicio Civil pone a los candidatos que aspiran a puestos municipales, y a la total falta de comunicación del municipio sobre las plazas de empleo abiertas a la disposición de la ciudadanía.

Tony Pérez, Director Ejecutivo del Centro de Orientación Hispano FOCUS, nos dice, "Los resultados del estudio son alarmantes, pero no me sorprende. Esto demuestra que las relaciones de la presente administración con los hispanos sigue en las mismas, igual que tres años atrás. No se ha hecho ningún esfuerzo por emplear hispanos con carácter profesional... Y no se diga que no los hay; y si no los hay aquí, pueden buscarse fuera, al igual que buscan fuera miembros de otros grupos étnicos para cubrir posiciones importantes, tales como la de Director de Personal, el Director de Planned Variations, y el Superintendente de Escuelas Municipales (puesto para el cual se han considerado cinco personas de la raza de color)."

Continúa diciendo Pérez, "En Innumerables ocasiones hemos pedido al Alcalde Gibson y a otros oficiales municipales que es necesario tener una representación hispana en los departamentos y agencias de la ciudad, proporcional y representativa a los hispanos que vivimos en Newark: que representen un 12 a un 15 por ciento de la población; pero no ha habido resultado positivo. Por lo visto, hay más discriminación que deseo de ayudar. Comprendo que los esfuerzos de nuestro Vice-Alcalde hispano han sido sobrehumanos, pero no ha tenido el éxito que debería tener, ni el respaldo que debería darle el

Alcalde."

Ramón Rivera, el joven líder Puertorriqueño, director de OYE Inc., reconoce que parte de la falla está en la falta de unión que existe entre los hispanos. "Si nos uniéramos todos los ciudadanos hispanos y existiera un verdadero caucus de las agencias hispanas de la ciudad para abogar por nuestros problemas y nuestras causas, comenzarían a respetarnos."

"Nuestro pueblo todavía no sabe el poder que tiene, ni la fuerza de su voto. Somos muchos en Newark: 60,000. Casi un 15 por ciento de la población. En Los Angeles se acaba de elegir un Alcalde negro y el porcentaje de la ciudadanía negra en esa ciudad es tan solo un 17 por ciento. No veo por qué los Puertorriqueños y los hispanos no podemos tener resultados similares. Tenemos que aprender a dejar a un lado los egoísmos, los celos y las opiniones personales, y unimos en una causa común."

Nelson Benedico, director de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de Nueva Jersey, hablando de experiencias pasadas, no dice: "Los politiqueros locales consideran que el voto hispano no es aún determinante, y por consiguiente no creen que nos merezcamos nuestros 'puestecitos' o que haya una primordial necesidad de servirnos. Por otro lado, las regulaciones arcaicas impuestas por el sistema del Servicio Civil son muy parciales al anglosajón y discriminatorias hacia el latino, y a tanto Cubanos, centro y suramericanos se nos pide ser ciudadanos norteamericanos para poder solicitar empleos en el municipio, en la Junta de Educación, en el Departamento de Bienestar Público, etc., violando el título 7 del Acta de Derechos Civiles de 1964, enmendada en 1972."

"Si añadimos a esto que a algunos supervisores y Jefes de departamentos municipales no gustan de oír hablar español entre sus empleados o escuchar Inglés con acento, es fácil encontrar una ausencia casi total de hispanos en la empleomanía municipal."

Conversando con el Primer Vice-Alcalde de Newark, el honorable Ramón Añeses, comprobamos una total preocupación por lo que está

pasando a los hispanos. Añeses, nos dice que "a pesar de que el estudio revela que desde 1971 tan solo se han empleado 44 hispanos más, y que proporcionalmente somos los más afectados, se están tomando medidas para enderezar el entuerto."

"Antes de que esta administración asumiera el poder, el Servicio Civil no ponía mucho énfasis en examinar a los candidatos para ciertas posiciones, y muchos trabajos temporeros eran llenados por la administración. Pero desde hace tres años hay que tomar un examen para obtener cualquier trabajo a través del Servicio Civil. Esto ha hecho que empleados, sin ninguna o poca educación universitaria, que estaban haciendo un trabajo aceptable, fueran depuestos y reemplazados por personas que han pasado el examen o poseen un diploma que pruebe su grado universitario. En la mayoría de los casos, éstas son personas no-residentes de Newark, a las cuales les interesa poco los problemas de los que sí lo somos."

"En el Departamento de la Policía, por ejemplo, no solo hay requisitos de estatura y exámenes físicos y escritos que tomar, también hay que pasar un examen psiquiátrico. Y es un círculo vicioso: pueden pasar el examen escrito y el físico, pero por estatura, o por descalificación psiquiátrica, ser rechazados."

"Los pocos que la Alcaldía ha conseguido emplear, además de aquellos empleados bajo el programa de PEP, y los Departamentos de Educación Pública, Aparcamiento y Autoridad de Hogares, (que son más que los que empleaban administraciones anteriores), han sido alocaados en posiciones claves y de mayor necesidad en las cortes, en puestos de información, en las oficinas del Alcalde, en el Departamento de Personal, en la Oficina de Administración, Relaciones Públicas, Derechos Humanos, etc."

El honorable Kenneth A. Gibson, primer Alcalde negro de Newark, concede que la cifra de la empleomanía hispana en el municipio es "tristemente pobre."

"Existe la tendencia todavía," nos dice, "de llenar las vacantes

¡VAMOS AL CIRCO!



200 children from Newark, accompanied by teachers and adults, visited Ringling Brothers circus at Madison Square Garden. Thanks to the efforts of Focus Economic Development Corporation who acted as liaison in acquiring contributions.

The children come from the Bilingual Education Program, Our Lady of Perpetual Help Day Care Center, the Ramón E. Betances Bilingual Pre-School, and the North Jersey Community Union Day Care Center. Above, Mrs. Blanca Colón chats with representatives from these centers, Mr. Fred Washington and Mr. Ruben Sandoval, while Mrs. Rosa Acosta and Mrs. Norma Illeras hold two of the delighted children, Sergio Durante and Elvyn Esteves.

PHOTO BY ALBERT JEFFRIES

200 niños de Newark, acompañados por profesores y adultos, visitaron el Circo de los Hermanos Ringlin en el Madison Square Garden, gracias a los esfuerzos de la Corporación de Desarrollo Económico de FOCUS.

Los niños provienen del Programa de Educación Bilingüe, del Centro de Cuidado Diario para Niños Nuestra Señora del Perpetuo Socorro, de la Escuela de Preparación Infantil Ramón E. Betances, y del Centro de Cuidado Diario para Niños de la Unión Comunal del Norte de Jersey. Arriba, la Sra. Blanca Colón, charla animadamente con representantes de estos centros, Sres. Fred Washington y Rubén Sandoval, mientras que las Sras. Rosa Acosta y Norma Illeras sostienen dos de los gratos chiquillos, Sergio Durante y Elvyn Esteves.

de empleos con la primera persona que se haga disponible; por lo general amigos y familiares de los empleados presentes. Como resultado, el ciudadano de "afuera," el que pertenece a las minorías, jamás se entera... y si se entera, se asusta al conocer del proceso de entrada del Servicio Civil, en especial, "el examen."

"Tenemos que hacer algo para cambiar este patrón y ganar la confianza del pueblo. Hay que desarrollar un sistema de anuncios de servicio público que informe a la gente sobre estas oportunidades de empleos, ya bien sea por radio, prensa o televisión. Y en definitiva, el sistema de entrevistas y exámenes de empleo del Servicio Civil tiene que cambiar."

Al respecto, el Director de Personal, Sr. Alonso Kittrels y el Sr. Daniel Blue, han pedido a la Comisión del Servicio Civil de N.J. que revise el proceso de examinación para empleos municipales, así como las cualificaciones requeridas para los mismos, de manera que se adapten a las minorías y se haga más elástico y fácil el proceso de entrada.

Por otro lado, la comunidad hispana ha exigido que estos exámenes se ofrezcan en español al solicitante hispano. La Comisión del Servicio Civil deberá tomar todo esto en consideración cuanto haga su revisión del problema. Pero el desencanto y la duda sembrados a través de tantos años de discriminación, son difíciles de disipar de la mente del hispano promedio en Newark. La Sra. Elba Andino, Directora del Centro de Acción YM-YW de las Damas Puertorriqueñas, lo expresa mejor al decirnos, "Esperamos que

todas estas promesas y todos estos esfuerzos por corregir una falla tan vergonzosa como ésta, no sean tan fatulas como las muchas promesas hechas en el calor de pasadas campañas políticas. Eso de que se den órdenes de emplear más hispanos y negros está muy bien. Pero "del dicho al hecho hay mucho."

El Alcalde, conciente de este sentir, sabe que el problema de implementar lo prometido no es fácil. "Tendremos que ejercer una fuerte supervisión para que los jefes de departamentos cumplan con emplear y ascender a nuestra minorías... y estar seguros de que esto continúe y se convierta en la práctica."

Sgt. Holloway Cited by Police

Sgt. Willie L. Holloway, dispatcher for Newark's auxiliary police, was honored during National Police Work for outstanding service.

The officer has received three citations in the last year. He assisted in the arrests of a man in the rape of a 12-year-old girl last June; a youth who had stolen a car and injured people in a hit-and-run accident last July, and three men with two guns last February.

Holloway, 36, has been with the Police Department since 1967. He was formerly with the N.J. Civil Mobile Patrol. He is also a captain of the Dayton First Aid Ambulance Squad.

A victim of polio as a child, Holloway is now chief dispatcher for the auxiliary police and teaches radio to auxiliary classes.



PHOTO BY MAURICE HALL

¡Viva Cuba! El Alcalde Kenneth A. Gibson proclamó la semana de Mayo 20 Semana de Cuba en la ciudad de Newark. Presnetes durante la ceremonia de la bandera aparecen en la foto, el Vice-Alcalde Ramón Añeses, el Alcalde Gibson, el Presidente de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de Nueva Jersey, Sr. Nelson Benedico, y el Presidente de la Asociación de Estudiantes del Colegio Estatal de Montclair, Sr. José L. Linares.

¡Viva Cuba! Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson proclaimed the week of May 20 Cuban Week in Newark. Present at the flag ceremonies in front of City Hall are Deputy Mayor Ramón Añeses; Mayor Gibson; Nelson Benedico, president of the Cuban-American Association of N.J. and José L. Linares, president of Montclair State College Student Association.

Anti-Crime Impact Is Low

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happen until late March.

In addition, approval of acting police Lieut. Hubert Williams as director of the Impact program has been held up in the State Attorney General's office since late March.

The 33-year-old Williams feels "success depends on full staffing in terms of permanency in the near future, and the ability of everyone to get community support."

The attorney general has reportedly questioned whether Williams can perform the duties of Impact director while still attending Rutgers Law School.

But Williams says he has changed his status to parttime student, taking only three credits, and has also resigned as president of the National Association of Police-Community Relations Officers. Williams says that if the attorney general's concern was whether he could devote full time to Impact, "that objection would no longer have weight."

The third revision of the 400-page overall plan, which was the subject of controversy leading to Phillips' resignation, details plans to reduce "stranger-to-stranger" street crime in the areas of murder, rape, robbery, atrocious assault and battery, and breaking and entering.

The plan now approved was originally assailed by State Attorney General George F. Kugler and SLEPA Executive Director John J. Mullaney as lacking in "adequate program design and over-community oriented." However, officials involved with Impact state that the final plan has changed very little from the original. The only major difference is that Phillips is no longer in charge.

Yet in terms of benefits to the citizen, the program seems to be running very slowly.

Harold Damon, acting director of Impact, feels that the amount of time taken to develop the planning stage will enable Newark to go from "planning to action" more rapidly. He says Newark already outpaces other Impact cities in doing this.

Damon declares: "Being fast doesn't necessarily mean you've got an effective program. It takes time to assure public concurrence at the planning stage, to alleviate delays when the program gets into action." He adds: "We are fortunate to have a couple of programs at this stage."

Using the High Intensity Street Lighting Program as an example, Damon says, "It's designed to show effectiveness in small areas of the city determined by crime rates and previously attempted programs." Scheduled to begin operations soon, this "pilot program" will be conducted in five police districts in the South and East wards where there is a "residential and commercial mix," he reports.

If the program is successful, "modest expansion" will be made in other parts of the city.

Impact Deputy Director Arnold Reiter says "every project under Impact has an evaluation component built into the application." With the purse-strings as the incentive, Reiter will conduct the

evaluation.

"Outward Bound," a program to send 225 youth on a 26-day survival test at various camp sites in the nation, will be the first visible evidence of Impact.

Impact will spend \$164,904 on the project and "accentuate leadership qualities, confidence, and new direction in the youth who volunteer to participate in the program."

Another planned project is the New Command and Control Communications System, which Damon calls a "computerized resources allocation information system."

Police will have immediate access to information on apprehended persons through computer hookups right to their cars or Walkie-talkies. In addition, the "911" police emergency telephone number will go into effect, lessening the large number of busy signals citizens receive when attempting to call the police today. The program will cost \$2.9 million.

Another \$1.5 million is slated to go toward a tenant security patrol system in the city's housing projects. This program, still before City Council, will provide 24-hour security patrols, tenant educational campaigns, and structural changes in buildings to deter crime, explains Damon.

A program named "Team Policing," to be instituted later on the Impact schedule, will assign teams of policemen to a particular neighborhood, where they will patrol around the clock. According to Damon, the concept is to make the residents of that neighborhood and policemen familiar with each other.

Could the programs started under the Impact become repressive to Newark's residents—particularly blacks who see themselves as the most oppressed elements of Newark's society?

Damon answers: "We have more money going to social programs than for police oriented ones." But he adds: "However, anything can become oppressive if the agency wants it to."

Reiter, the deputy director, stresses: "The only way the Impact programs will work is if the community is oriented to the operation of those programs."

He mentions the "Man-To-Man" program as an example, in which the N.J. Association on Corrections, formerly the Morrow Association, will use Impact money to train volunteers in job placement and referral, to aid ex-convicts when they are released from prison. This program has passed City Council and is currently before SLEPA and the Federal Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for funding approval.

In addition, the state will sponsor a Safe and Clean Streets program, apart from Impact, which will spend \$1 million in state funds, matched with \$1 million in city funds, for putting 16 two-man teams of foot patrolmen in shopping districts at night, and cleaning up 4,000 vacant lots, with priority for the North Broad, South Broad and West Side neighborhoods. This program, which has no direct connection with Impact, is due to start in July.

EL TURISMO DELINCUENTE

Por MONICA ROJAS

Norte América, país de la libertad, da la bienvenida a los turistas que con grandes esfuerzos económicos logran llegar al "país de los sueños."

Hasta aquí, el idealismo es genuino, y Norte América se ve enriquecida con las divisas que el turismo representa en su economía.

Pero... tomando lo verde claro a verde obscuro, las estadísticas demuestran que la mayoría de estos turistas prolongan su estadía, sin el concebido permiso de nuestro Departamento de Inmigración, y 'deciden' buscar un empleo que les ayude a subsistir.

La anomalía que esta 'decisión' produce, está a la vista; y miles de personas se ven directamente afectadas en sus funciones laborales.

Las estadísticas del Departamento de Trabajo muestran un cinco por ciento de descenso en oportunidades de empleo. Sumemos a esto el que una gran cantidad de turistas ocupan hoy, delinquentemente, posiciones que podrían ser de aquellos que hacen línea en la oficina de desempleo para recibir el pequeño cheque de la quincena.

Y no quiero decir con esto, que esos turistas sean personas descalificadas en sus determinadas profesiones u oficios. Por lo general se trata de personas altamente capacitadas y merecedoras de sueldos superiores, pero que por su condición de "ilegales" se ven forzadas a aceptar cualquier puesto, a cualquier salario, afectando también a otros turistas, que habiendo luchado por obtener su situación legal para trabajar aquí, tienen que someterse a las condiciones que el turismo delincuente ha impuesto.

Es entendido que las oportunidades en algunos de nuestros países son escasas; que nuestros recursos económicos no compensan con el standard de vida que quisiéramos llevar; que las condiciones, ya sean políticas o religiosas son adversas a nuestros ideales. Sin embargo, todas estas cosas que nos han traído a los EE.UU. no se oponen a que legalicemos nuestra situación de "B-2"—a 'residentes legales' y que al mismo tiempo nos sintamos orgullosos de nuestro país de origen.

El gobierno estadounidense, conciente de este problema, ha querido ayudarnos a legalizar nuestro

status. La apertura oficial de una oficina de inmigración tiene como base primordial: ayudar al turista, ya sea europeo, oriental, sur o centro americano, etc., y tiende su mano principalmente a aquel en dificultades.

En el caso específico del latinoamericano, muchos, y se podría decir, la mayoría, tienen la convicción de que la oficina de inmigración es 'el enemigo implacable' del cual deben huir. Esta errónea interpretación acarrea el hecho de que muchos continúen en esa penosa incertidumbre y no quieran siquiera acercarse a esas oficinas para enterarse de sus DERECHOS Y PRIVILEGIOS, que son muchos.

Viendo la actitud inconsciente que el latinoamericano ha tomado, la Inmigración, en coordinación con el Departamento de Trabajo y las oficinas consulares americanas, se ha visto forzada a hacer más difícil la entrada a los Estados Unidos y, ha lanzado una campaña de arrestos y deportaciones para el turista delincuente.

Como consecuencia, aquellas personas, que no están acostumbradas a sentirse perseguidas y luchan por legalizar su estadía aquí, encuentran cada día más estrecha la 'cuota' y los requisitos casi imposibles de satisfacer.

Me pregunto si estos amigos turistas delinquentes han considerado el perjuicio que se están auto-ocasionando, y caído en cuenta que ellos mismos se están poniendo la "soga al cuello."

No creo que ningún gobierno, de ningún país, mire con buenos ojos al que ya una vez quebrantó las leyes de inmigración, ni creo que ningún compatriota, con residencia legal, considere justo que otro, ilegalmente, interfiera en sus oportunidades y prerrogativas de trabajo y de abrirse campo en este país, y le someta igualmente a cargar con la culpa y el mal nombre que estas personas ilegales, conciente o inconscientemente hayan creado.

¿Es esto justo?

NOTA: En mi próximo artículo hablaré sobre las razones que la Inmigración tiene para permitir la diferencia de requisitos de visa y entrada legal entre el europeo, oriental y nosotros los latinoamericanos. Hasta entonces.

Still Center Has Rx for City Ills

Thirty-three black doctors and dentists have come up with a prescription for better health for thousands of people in Newark's Central and South wards.

It's called the Timothy Still Memorial Center. If all goes well,

'Shape-Up' Is Urged

Continued from page 1

and Harold Hodes for administration. Mrs. Barry would be in charge of operations at 32 Green St., the old CDA headquarters, while Hodes and his staff would be at 24 Commerce St., the offices of MPRO.

Dennison's office and an evaluation unit—which will be headed by someone described by Gibson as a "mean man"—will take over the present suite of the city planning division next to the mayor's office in City Hall.

The consolidation, Dennison said, will pave the way for citywide planning and evaluation of all social, economic and physical programs.

Reviewing the history of Model Cities, Dennison said it has demonstrated the need for improved city services and increased citizen participation. But, he went on, the cuts and threatened cuts of recent months have caused "chaos," and it will be difficult to maintain the gains made by Model Cities.

"We will use some Planned Variations funds to try to salvage effective programs," he said. "It is time for us to stand

up, to shape up, to straighten our backs, and to become an instrument of change."

The mayor took up the theme. "The Model Cities operation has to be shaped up... as they say in the military, you have to shape up or be shipped out," he declared.

Newark faces tightening federal guidelines and the steady reduction of federal aid every year, beginning in 1975, the mayor said. "We must get maximum benefit from federal aid... we must have sound and more effective delivery of services," he added.

He pointedly warned the employees not to let personality conflicts or personal problems interfere with their work, and to give the public the services they are paying for.

"Remember that you work for them, directly for them," he said. "They may not speak the language as well as you do, or they may not even speak the same language, but anybody who abuses any citizen has no place in this administration, or any other administration."

The meeting was held at Newark College of Engineering. Similar sessions are to be held every three months.

Warner Lambert, a drug manufacturer, to set up a mobile unit at the site. The temporary clinic, dedicated May 16, has begun giving complete health examinations to area residents—up to 100 of them in day. Those who require treatment are referred to the Presbyterian unit of United Hospitals.

Plans for the new health center began to take shape shortly after the death of Timothy Still in July 1968. He had been a leader in housing, antipoverty and recreation programs in and around the Rev. William P. Hayes Homes.

The center is directed by a board of 26 physicians and seven dentists. Dr. William C. Barnes is president; Drs. Alan Butler Clark and Robert Cunningham are vice presidents; Dr. Joyce Holmes, secretary, and Dr. Harold James, treasurer.

Upon completion, the center will provide group medical practice for 75,000 persons, particularly those not covered by medical insurance. It will also house programs in preventive medicine, health education, consumer counseling, and paramedical job training.

The Warner-Lambert mobile unit—called a "Care-a-van"—is now testing hearts, lungs, blood pressure, eyes, hearing, chests, blood and urine. The complete examination takes about 25 minutes. The center also provides some walk-in care.

Further information is available from the center at 243-1183

James Hooper's Death Mourned by Community

"Jimmy was just a regular guy who believed in helping people. He'd still get calls in the middle of the night when someone was in trouble."

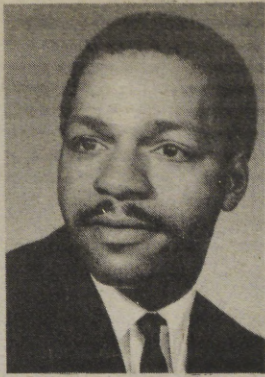
The speaker was one of the many friends who are mourning the death of James Hooper of 148 Goldsmith Ave. in an auto accident last month.

Mr. Hooper, 38, served as chairman of the Newark-Essex Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) from 1966 to 1968, and was in the forefront of many struggles for civil rights and black advancement.

After CORE was disbanded, he worked for improvements in his Weequeah neighborhood and throughout the city. He ran for councilman-at-large in 1970 as a supporter of Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson.

Mr. Hooper spent 20 years in the Army Reserve, and was employed as a recruiter at the time of his death.

During his 10 years as a community leader, Mr. Hooper led campaigns against police brutality and for appointment of black police captain; for the development of black historical awareness programs; for additional black administrators in Newark schools, and for



increased job opportunities in industry and government.

In the funeral service at Mount Zion Baptist Church, Fred Means, another former CORE chairman, described Mr. Hooper as "an advocate for the poor and oppressed." Means declared: "Newark has lost one of its most outstanding citizens; poor people have lost one of their most determined fighters."

His survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mary Blanche Hooper; a son, James Jr.; a daughter, Valerie Marie; his mother, Mrs. Willie Belle Hooper; six brothers, Chester, Ralph, William, Wilbur, Arthur and Franklin, and a sister, Mrs. Theresa Marshall.

Black Construction Firm Opens Doors with Walls

There are some new minority businessmen in town who intend to make it in the construction field.

Fecona Builders and Developers Inc., formerly the E & C Dry Wall Construction Co. opened their offices in the Kinney Building, 790 Broad St., in February of this year, and

say they are interested in "building better places in minority areas for people to live in."

Operating in New York for eight years, the three-way partnership of Coy and Nathaniel Nash, of Hackensack, N.J., and E.J. Williams of Newark, N.J., built the largest black drywall construction company in New York.

With approximately \$3 million in business, mostly in the Millbank Frawley section of Harlem, where they are putting in drywall for the 40-square-block rehabilitation project, they have also helped in the construction of the New Hope Day Care Center in Newark. They are also rehabilitating 21 units for the Priorities Investment Corp. on Hawthorne Avenue.

Library Offers Youth Matinees

A summer film festival is being held every Thursday from 3 to 4:30 p.m. in the young adult room of the main library at 5 Washington St. Educational and entertainment films, including comedies and thrillers, will be shown, with the emphasis on subjects of interest to young people. Admission is free.

Keeping Your Guard Up

If you're a recent high school graduate with little in the way of future plans, the Newark National Guard Armory at 120 Roseville Ave. has an offer for you.

According to Barry Sarkisian, officer in charge of a special summer recruitment program, the National Guard is ideal for the recent grad because through its facilities, he can earn while learning a trade.

Lt. Sarkisian notes joining the National Guard for a six-year hitch does not interfere with an

individual's daily life. Aside from an initial training period, the guardsman's only other obligations are to attend drills one weekend a month, and the annual two-week summer camp.

The officer adds that starting pay in the National Guard is now \$40.96 for a monthly weekend drill, which could add \$650 a year to anyone joining now.

Any high school graduate interested in joining should stop in at the armory any weekday, or call 684-2787.

A Good Getaway

The Newark YM-YWCA wants to see some young offenders get out of town — but only so they can have a good time.

As part of the "Outward Bound" project, the Y will help 225 teenagers attend summer camps in Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina and Texas. This is part of the High Impact Anti-Crime Program.

Applications are being taken for boys or girls, 16 to 18, who have been adjudged delinquent but who are not drug addicts, homosexuals or violent.

Information is available at room 104 of the Y at 600 Broad St. (624-8900).

TALKING WITH TOMA ABOUT DRUGS

Continued from page 2

Gamblers are switching over to drugs now, because they can make a ton of money right off the bat.

Q: What is work on the narcotics squad like?

A: It's considered a dirty assignment. You're dealing with people who have to connive and cheat and do everything possible to support their habit. Police have been bitten, shot and knocked down stairs. You have to look everywhere — in toilets, under sinks — and you've got to make yourself a part of the scene. Some men go in the squad and they can't take it. You can become emotionally upset to see how many kids are using it. The narco cop cannot be hailed enough.

Q: How do you know where to look?

A: We get a lot of complaints. The public's on our side. There are letters and telephone calls. Kids using drugs will call and tell where they are getting them. Then you use observation and surveillance. You've got to learn trailing techniques, and go into certain areas, sometimes spending several weeks in jobs.

Q: Have you ever had personal experience with drugs?

A: I never tried any of it. But I've got relatives who have been addicts for years. I've been to drug parties, and pretended to be a part of the scene.

Q: A lot of people think marijuana should be

legalized. How do you feel?

A: Every drug is addicting. It becomes an escape. It has to lead to other things. Every grass user needs company, and someone introduces him to pills, and this becomes what I call "drugism." If you smoke grass and enjoy it, then you come to the point where marijuana is not enough for you any more. You want to get high in as many different ways as you can. I've seen people completely freaked out on grass.

Q: Is law enforcement making any headway in this fight?

A: Yes, but it's not as good as it should be. We need more people who are really dedicated. It's better to try than to let the whole country run wild. Even a little arrest may help some. But it's a problem everywhere. It annoys me when I go to a TV program and they say they don't want to go to Newark because it's so bad. Out in the suburbs, they don't know what it's all about.

Q: Is there any way the drug problem can be overcome?

A: The only way you can lick it is in the home. We must teach our children and we must be disciplined ourselves. We must educate ourselves as parents, and we all must be a little bit of detective in the home. The major thing is we have to get discipline back to the home.



Works by students were featured at first annual art show of Essex County College. Exhibit at 842 Broad St. was designed to show student achievements and encourage enrollment in art courses.

PHOTO BY PETER GOULD

Trabajos hechos por estudiantes fueron mostrados en el primer show anual de artes del Colegio Essex County. La exhibición en el 842 de Broad St. estuvo designado a demostrar el logro de los estudiantes y a fomentar la inscripción en cursos.

Newarkers Live Amid Landmarks

Does Penn Station have anything in common with 20 Newark churches?

Well, all have been placed on New Jersey's State Register of Historic Places. Many of these buildings have some special importance because of their history or architecture.

Newark now has more places on the state list than any other community. The city has not made any attempt to save or mark its most priceless structures, but some have been marked by the state or by private organizations.

Several of the Newark buildings were added to the list as the result of research by Donald Geyer of 381 Broad St., an architectural historian. He believes Newark has one of the nation's finest collection of 19th century brownstone churches.

Once a building is on the official register, it can't be altered or removed by any public agency without the permission of the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.

Buildings on the Newark list range in age from the House of Prayer rectory, built in 1710 and the oldest building in the city, to Penn Station, which was erected in the 1930s.

Here's the complete list of Newark landmarks:

Old First Presbyterian Church, 820 Broad St.

Trinity Episcopal Cathedral, Broad and Rector Streets.

First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church, Broad and Fulton Streets.

North Reformed Church, 510 Broad St.

St. James Roman Catholic Church, Lafayette and Jefferson streets.

St. John's Catholic Church, Mulberry Street and McCarter Highway.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, High and William streets.

St. Columba's Roman Catholic Church, Pennsylvania Avenue and Brunswick Street.

St. Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, Washington Street and Sussex Avenue.

St. Barnabas Episcopal Church, W. Market Street and Sussex Avenue.

St. Stephan's United Church, Ferry Street and Wilson Avenue

Cathedral Evangelica Reformada, Lincoln Park and Halsey Street.

Queen of Angels Catholic Church, 44 Belmont Avenue

New Point Baptist Church, 17 E. Kinney St.

Grace Episcopal Church, 950 Broad St.

House of Prayer Episcopal Church and rectory (Plume House), 407 Broad St.

Pan American C.M.E. Church, 76 Prospect St.

South Park-Calvary Presbyterian Church, 227 Market Street (wrecked by fire April 21)

Scott Civic Center (Krueger Mansion), 601 High St.

Sydenham House, Old Road to Bloomfield, near Heller Parkway.

Dial Direct

There's a new telephone number for patient information at Martland Hospital — 643-5660.

The new direct line to the hospital information desk was set up to speed calls and ease the strain on the switchboard. The new phones can handle 300 calls an hour.

A MAJOR LEAGUE FOR MINORS

The South Ward Little League isn't very little any more.

It now enrolls 280 boys for a full season of baseball, with the help of some 150 adults.

Last year the league added a "Big League" for boys 16 to 18, and gave out four athletic scholarships to team members.

And when it's not baseball season, there are a football team and 10-team bowling league to keep the boys busy.

This year's season was kicked off with a parade along Bergen Street, and the issuance of a mayoral proclamation calling the Little League "a positive force in the rebuilding of Newark and the developing of its future leaders."

Mini-Noticias

CELEBRAN SEMANA DE ASPIRA

Aspira Inc. de Nueva Jersey, celebró la semana de Aspira en la Escuela Intermedia Broadway los pasados días 15, 16 y 17 de Mayo, presentando un seminario sobre drogas en las clases de educación de salud, una presentación de Planificación de Familia y un drama representado por estudiantes Puertorriqueños del Colegio de Livingston, mostrando a través de una serie de escenas los problemas del Puertorriqueño que viene a vivir al continente. Las mismas actividades fueron presentadas en la Escuela Superior Malcolm X Shabazz los días 22, 23 y 24 de Mayo y en la Escuela Superior Central los días 29, 30 y 31 de Mayo.

Las actividades de gran impacto educacional resultaron de gran interés y obtuvieron una recepción de parte del estudiantado.

COMIENZA LIMPIEZA DE PRIMAVERA EN NEWARK

La División de Sanidad del Departamento de Obras Públicas ha instituido grandes cambios en la operación de la limpieza municipal. La revisión trata de realinear los cuatro distritos de basura de la ciudad para dividir el trabajo más equitativamente entre su personal e implementar un sistema computarizado que provea un horario y un mejor y más balanceado método de colección de basuras y desperdicios.

Mediante el uso de fondos municipales y estatales se complementará el servicio que se presta al presente, proveyendo equipos adicionales de trabajadores en aquellas áreas donde la limpieza sea mayor, tales como en la 7a. Avenida o al Sur de la Calle Broad.

El día 1ro. de Julio se comenzará un proyecto especial de limpieza de lotes descuidados, solares municipales y automóviles abandonados en las calles, con el propósito de mejorar y "limpiar el ambiente."

CORTE DEL SERVICIO DE AGUA POR FALTA DE PAGO

Hay un agudo problema fiscal con respecto a los recibos de agua delincuentes en la ciudad de Newark.

El servicio de agua que ustedes reciben está sujeto a ser terminado si su casero no paga su cuenta de agua.

Si usted vive en un edificio que también ocupa su casero, se le cortará el servicio de agua hasta tanto el casero haga el pago necesario. Aquellas viviendas en que no vive el casero, el servicio será suspendido por 24 horas.

Debido a los posibles peligros de salud que esto conlleva, algunos casos serán tratados individualmente a través de las oficinas de Acción Ahora o el Departamento de Salud.

Para más información, llame o visite el Departamento de Contabilidad de Acueductos en la Alcaldía, teléfono 733-6370.

AUMENTARAN SERVICIOS Y CENTROS DE SALUD

El Departamento de Salud y Bienestar Público de la ciudad de Newark, está listo para implementar un nuevo plan de salud que abarcará toda la ciudad, que habrá de recibir fondos mediante un Programa Estatal de Diferimiento de Medicaid que comenzó en Junio 1ro., y que contará con 54 millones de dólares, de ser aprobado.

De acuerdo al Sr. James Buford, director de Salud y Bienestar Público Municipal, "Este plan señala la disociación de la ciudad del concepto de dependencia estricta en las clínicas municipales a favor de una red de centros, tales como el Centro de Salud de \$300.000 Gladys Dickinson, en la 3ra. Avenida."

GUAGUAS PARA PASADIAS

El Departamento de Parques y Recreos de Newark está recibiendo ahora solicitudes de transportación para paseos de grupos comunales dentro del estado.

Bajo un subsidio estatal, el Departamento proveerá autobuses para pasadías a lugares de recreo dentro del estado, que no sean parques estatales: Los viajes estarán coordinados a través del Centro Milt Campbell, localizado en la Calle Bergen 201, teléfono (483-0665).

Los interesados pueden conseguir solicitudes en blanco e información del Sr. Sullivan Mills Jr., director de viajes del Departamento de Recreación, en la Alcaldía; teléfono (733-3941).

Warning! ¡Cuidado!

You can lose your home or your life because of open hydrants. As water pressure goes down, the danger of fire and disease goes up. If it gets too bad, the city may have to turn off water in some sections. PLEASE HELP! Don't play with hydrants... don't let children open them... if they're open, close them or call the Fire Department, 733-7420.

Usted puede perder su hogar, su vida, o la de otros debido a bocas de incendio abiertas inconscientemente. Al bajar la presión del agua, aumenta el peligro de no poder apagar un incendio y de propagar enfermedades. Si esto continúa, la ciudad tendrá que cortar el servicio de agua en algunos sectores. ¡POR FAVOR, AYUDE! No juegue con bocas de incendio. No permita que los niños las abran... Y si las abren, ciérralas o llame al Depto. de Bomberos, 733-7420.

WHAT'S HAPPENING?

All community groups are invited to send us notices of meetings, shows, games, trips, exhibits, etc. Please send them by the 15th of each month before publication to INFORMATION Newspaper, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102. There is no charge for any listing.

Compiled by ALESIA RAINES

TUESDAY, June 19

Eye Examination by N.J. State Commission for the Blind, 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Crane Senior Center, 58 Evergreen Lane.

WEDNESDAY, June 19

City Council Meeting, City Hall, 8 p.m.

Senior Citizens Birthday fellowship, Kretschmer Senior Center, 31 Van Vechten St., 1:30-3:30 p.m.

Eye Examination by N.J. State Commissions for the Blind, Crane Senior Center, 58 Evergreen Lane.

"Stars and Stills from Hollywood's Golden Age," a picture exhibits, opens at Newark Public Library, 5 Washington St. (through Sept. 10).

THURSDAY, June 21

Music in the garden - Eddie Hazel Trio, Newark Museum, 12:30 p.m.

Annual meeting of United Community Corp. South Park Calvary Presbyterian Church, 1035 Broad St., 8 p.m.

Columbus Day Parade committee meeting. Blaise's Restaurant, 451 Bloomfield Ave., 8 p.m.

Liquid Embroidery, St. Lucy's Center, 110 7th Ave., 10-12 a.m.

SATURDAY, June 23

Exhibit of art works of paper opens at Newark Museum, 43 Washington St. (through Sept. 3).

SUNDAY, June 24

"The Camera and the City," a photo exhibit, opens at the Newark Museum, 43 Washington St. (through Aug. 12).

MONDAY, June 25

Annual Scholarship awards night of Oriental Grand Lodge, F & AM, and Orient Grand Chapter, OES, 37 Fulton St., 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 26

Bd. of Education meeting, Ann St. School, 30 Ann St. 8 p.m. Public Schools close for summer.

WEDNESDAY, June 27

City Pools open. 15 pools in all; nine are portable, six are permanent.

THURSDAY, June 28

Music in the garden, Aaron Blumenfeld, 12:30 p.m., Newark Museum.

N.J. State Council of Senior Citizens Legislative Conference 9 a.m. Asbury Park.

General discussion and overall program, St. Lucy's Senior Center 1 p.m., 110 7th Ave.

SATURDAY, June 30

Music Festival at Ironbound recreation center, big name talent expected to perform, in coordination with Newark Chamber of Commerce and WJNR. Contact James Orange Recreation Dept.

East Coast Karate championship exhibition. Central High School gym, 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, July 4

Independence Day, Legal Holiday.

Track events at Ironbound recreation center. Contact Rec. Department.

Three Cited

Three Newark community leaders were honored at a recent breakfast of the Women's Committee of 100 for a Better Newark.

The three honorees were Harry L. Wheeler, director of manpower for the city; Mrs. Katherine V. Taylor, community relations director of the Senior Citizens Commission, and Mrs. Gladys E. Churchman, former director of the Friendly Neighborhood Center.

The women's committee, a charitable organization, is headed by Mrs. B. Agnolia Holland of 129A Rose St.

TUESDAY, July 10

Exhibition of 19th century sheet music covers, opens at Newark Public Library, 5 Washington St. (through Sept. 10).

WEDNESDAY, July 11

City Council meeting, City Hall, 1 p.m.

MONDAY, July 16

Exhibit on the history of papermaking opens at the Newark Public Library, 5 Washington St. (through Sept. 29).

TUESDAY, July 24

Board of Education meeting, Avon Avenue School, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 4

Track events at Ironbound recreation center. Music festival at Ironbound recreation center.

THURSDAY, August 16

U.S. Youth Games, Newark will send 65 youths to Birmingham Ala. to participate in Bowling, Basketball and Track and field events, for further information regarding local eliminations contact the Recreation Department.

SUNDAY, August 19

Track events scheduled for Ironbound recreation center.

¿QUE PASA?

Invitamos a todas las agencias y grupos comunales a enviarnos noticias de sus reuniones, espectáculos, juegos, viajes, exhibiciones, etc. Toda información al respecto debe llegarnos antes del 15 del mes, y ser dirigida al Periódico INFORMACION, 45 Branford Place, Newark, N.J. 07102.

Compilada por MONICA ROJAS

MARTES, Junio 19

Examen de la Vista por la Comisión Estatal para Ciegos de N.J. - Crane Senior Center, 58 Evergreen Lane - 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Ceremonia de Graduación de Escuela Superior del Norte. Asistirá el Vice-Alcalde Ramón Añeses - 7 p.m.

MIÉRCOLES, Junio 20

Ensayo para graduación de estudiantes del Centro de Enseñanza Adulta de Newark. Robert Treat Hotel, 60 Park Pl. - 7 p.m.

Reunión del Concilio de la Ciudad - Alcaldía - 8 p.m.

Examen de la Vista por la Comisión Estatal para Ciegos de N.J. - Crane Senior Center, 58 Evergreen Lane - 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

JUEVES, Junio 21

Reunión General de la Asociación Cubano-Americana de N.J. - 707 Mt. Prospect Ave., Nrk. 8 p.m.

Música en el Jardín - Trio Eddie Hazel - Museo de Newark, 12:30 p.m.

Reunión Anual de la Comisión Comunal Unida. Iglesia Presbiteriana del Parque Sur - 1030 Broad St. 8 p.m.

Reunión-comité para el desfile del Día de Cristóbal Colón. Restaurante Blaise, 451 Bloomfield Ave. 8 p.m.

OYE, Inc tiene matrículas abiertas para curso pre-escolar de niños de 3 a 4 años. 54 Spruce St. Llamar al 622-2579.

VIERNES, Junio 22

Graduación de Escuela Superior Equivalente de los estudiantes del Centro de Enseñanza Adulta de Newark - Robert Treat Hotel - 6 p.m.

SABADO, Junio 23

Exhibición de Arte de trabajos de Papel. Museo de Newark, 43 Wash. St. (Abierta hasta Sept. 3).

DOMINGO, Junio 24

Graduación de Escuela Superior Equivalente de 250 alumnos - Branch Brook Manor, 13 Washington St. Belleville, N.J. 5 p.m.

LUNES, Junio 25

Vice-Alcalde Ramón Añeses saludará estudiantes de la Universidad Rutgers y firmará proclamación - Oficina B-21, Alcaldía - 10 a.m.

FOCUS Newark Inc. abre inscripción para viajes de verano para niños. Empezarán el 6 de Julio hasta el 31 de Agosto. Llame al 624-2528.

INFORMATION
45 BRANFORD PLACE
NEWARK, N.J. 07102

